

C. 40. e. 3.

THE  
ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR,

OR

The Institution of Letters, Syl-  
lables, and Words, in the En-  
glish tongue.

*Whereunto is annexed*

An Index of Words Like and Unlike.

By

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Arist. Polit. lib. 8, cap. 3.

*Grammatica addiscenda pueris utpote ad vitam utilis.*



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## To the READER.

**H**e Excellencie of a Language ( ingenuous Reader ) doeth consist chiefly in three things, [ 1 Antiquitie, 2 Copious Elegancie, and 3 Generalitie: ] for the first the Hebrew, for the second the Greeke, for the third the Latin, for all the English is worthily honoured.

I. The Hebrew beeing the language of our great Grandfather Adam, which, untill the Confusion, all people of the earth did speake, must needs, for Antiquitie, have the precedence: but the Teutonick ( whereof the English is a dialect ) beeing the language of unconquered Conquerours, hath continued in its † primarie seat of Germanie, with little alteration, from the Confusion untill this day. For that of \* Becanus ( though Ortelius seemeth to favour his opinion ) who did beleieve and maintaine the Teutonick to bee the first and most ancient of all; [ euen the language spoken in Paradise ] may goe for a Paradox.

II. For Copiousnes, no marveill if it exceede the Greeke, so happy in composition; seeing it hath words enough of its owne, to expresse any concept; besides the store of borrowed words, which by some change it maketh her owne; and from which, as well as from her owne rootes, by a speciall facilitie of Derivation and Composition, wee deduce infinite others. And of the Elegancie annexed to this Copiousnesse, the pure and fluent style in those numberlesse Workes of our curious learned Authours,

† Tacitus in  
descript. Germ.

\* Verstegan,  
cap. 7.



## To the Reader.

written of all Arts and laudable knowledge, both in Prose and Verse; the strong lines of our deepe Divines, the accurate speeches of our grave Sages, the eloquent pleadings of our subtile Lawyers, comparable to the exquisite Orations of Tullie or Demosthenes, are witnesses.

III. An other propertie of an excellent Language is the Generalitie or large extent thereof: wherein noe tongue within Christendome may compare with ours. For the Germans, of whom our Fathers [the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles] are a part, have spread themselves and their Teutonick tongue, (though in divers dialects, which time hath caused) not onely thorow all High and Low Germanie, [their primarie habitation;] but also in divers other countries, where their victorious hand, enlarging still their territories, hath seated them: as in Denmarke, Suedland, Lapland, Finland, Gotland, Norway, England, and the East part of Scotland, even from Barweeke to the Orcaes: [now the Isles of Orkney:] which the very language, differing but little, in dialect, from the Northern or older English, doeth shew. And therefore the Highland or Western Scots (which indeede are the † right Scots, speaking the Scottish or Irish tongue) doe call the Easterlings or Low-land-men (as the Welch doe us) Sassons or Saxons: likewise in the other Northern Isles, as Groenland, Freesland, Island, &c. even to the Hyperborean or frozen Sea. Neither onely these Northern parts, but the South Countries also, wheresoever they set their foote, have yeelded to their puissance: as France subdued by their Franks and Normans, Africk over-run by their Vandals, & Italie by their Lombards, Gothes and Vandals: though in these parts their language bee mixt and much corrupted with the speeche of the

† Hibernia, posteriore tempore, Scotia etiam dicta fuit Iscloro & Beda, a Scotis incolis: unde Scotiz nomen cum Scotis in Britanniam commigravit. Camden in Hibernia.

## To the Reader.

the conquered people, whom they suffered to remaine among them. So that, not without cause, hath this Manly Nation obtained the name of German or Alman: which are both one, \* Ger or Gar signifying, in the Teutonick, as much as All.

\* Versteget cap. 1.

By these arguments, the excellencie of our Mother-tongue is sufficiently demonstrated: so that there wanteth nothing to perfection, but that which in the learned languages, as a speciall grace and ornament, is precisely observed, [a true and constant writing thereof.] For so certaine is the Orthographie of the Hebrew, Greeke, and Latin; that all Nations, though never so far distant in place, and different in speeche, doe write them alike: whereas many words in our language are written diversly, even at home: neither our new writers agreeing with the old; nor either new or old among themselves. Which gave occasion to † Sr John Price (whether more tartly or truly I know not) taxing our Orthographie to preferre his owne: where hee saith, that foure good Secretaries, writing a sentence in English from his mouth, differed all, one from an other, in many letters: whereas so many Welch, writing the same in their tongue, varied not in any one letter.

† Remaines, cap. 3d.

Unto this uncertaintie of writing, even among the Learned, is necessarily coupled a tedious difficultie, of spelling, and reading, unto the learners: who by our usuall naming and ordering of the letters, cannot attaine to the right sound of the syllable, which they stand for, untill long and painfull practice have beat it into their heads. One ground of these two inconveniences, is the imperfection of our Alphabet. For, through the ignorance of our old Pen-men and Printers, it is come to passe, that

## To the Reader.

\* Rem. c. 3.

*sundry letters, of frequent use in our tongue, have yet noe peculiar and distinct characters: as* St Thomas Smith, *occasioned by this uncertainty of our writing, noteth. Whereas (saith hee) of necessitie there must bee so many letters in every tongue, as there are single sounds; the Latin letters are not sufficient to expresse all the single sounds of the English. So that wee are faine to borrow, for these uncharactered letters, other letters, that have other forces of their owne; and whose names doe noe whit implice the forces of those letters, whose places they are forced to supplie. Such are the English vowels* *æ* *and* *œ*, *expressed by the forme and name of dubble e and dubble o: such are* *j* *and* *v* *consonants, for which* *i* *and* *u* *vowels, under the same name, are made to serve: such also are the Aspirates, expressed by their simples and the letter of aspiration. The names of all which, not sounding the forces of those letters, doe so little helpe the poore learners in spelling; that they are a long while perplexed and much hindered thereby. What a troublous uncertainty is this, that* *e* *shall sometime signifie a single e produced, as in* † *Pharisee*; *sometime 2 e sonant, as in preeminence; sometime* *æ*, *as in* *sceth* *monosyllable, coquo; sometime* *æ* *and* *e*, *as in* *sceth* *disyllable, videt* *?* *Where you may note an other uncertainty,\* [th in the one standing for t aspirate, and in the other for d aspirate;] although their sounds bee as different, as the sounds of t and d simple. And of those letters which have their peculiar characters, some have unfit names to expresse their forces: and such are* *h*, *y*, *w*, *c* *and* *g* *hard: so that the learners, by the naming of these letters, are never the neere for the spelling of the syllable; but are apt to give an other sound, which the wrong name* *rightly*

† vide *æ* and *œ* cap. 1, § 2,

\* vid. D & F

## To the Reader.

*rightly importeth. For who would not thinke that* *ach-æ* *should spell* *chee*, *rather then* *hee*; *and* *wi-æ* *wee*, *rather then* *yee* *?* *likewise* *c-a* *sa*, *and* *g-a* *ja*, *rather then* *ca* *and* *ga* *?* *And for the name double u, it hath noe touch of the sound of the letter so called: it beeing indeede a name of the forme, and not of the force: the which y. hath gotten from him.*

*An other ground of these 2 inconveniences, [uncertaine writing, and difficultie of learning] is, † that in many words wee are fallen from the old pronounciation: and therefore some write them according to the new sound, and some, for antiquities sake, doe keepe the old writing: which uncertainty is as troublesome to the novice reader, as to the Writer.*

*These two great inconveniences therefore, of opprobrious cacographie & tedious difficultie of learning, wee shall avoid; if first wee reforme our Alphabet, by adding those uncharactered letters which are wanting, and giving fit names to those that want them: then, if wee observe in our writing\* the three-fold use of the letters: and lastly, if wee write altogether according to the sound now † generally received: observing onely certaine Idioms of our owne, with some few notes of Derivation from strange Primitives. By which means, the learned will quickly agree in one right and certaine manner of writing; and the learners attain unto a more perfect and ready reading in one yeere, then otherwise they have done in three.*

*Nevertheless, so powerfull is the tyrant custome, opposing and overswaying Right and Reason; that I doe easily beleieve, this little change (though never so right, reasonable, and profitable) will seeme to some harsh and unked*



## To the Reader.

at the first : but after a while, beeing a little inured thereunto, I suppose they will rather wonder, how our ancient, eloquent, noble language, in other respects equalizing the best, could so long endure these grosse and disgracefull barbarismes. It were pittie therefore, that Tyrannie should alwayes prevaile ; and that Reason, whose right it is to rule, should bee still held in subjection ; to the obscuring of the honour of that, which is so dear unto us, [ our renowned Country and Language. ]

These first Elements of Letters and Syllables, [ partes of Words ] being righted, the following Rudiments of Words [ partes of Speech ] are certaine and easie ; and much more compendious, then the Grammar-Rules, either of Greeke or Latin.

The welcome (ingenious Reader) which my former paines have found, emboldeneth mee to present this also to thy view ; and once againe to expose my selfe unto the hazard of thy censure : which yet, if either my endeavours answer thy desire, or thy acceptance my love ; I shall not neede to feare.

WOTTON Sept. 11. An.D. 1633. C.B.M.

## Ad Auctorem.

**P**rompti BUTLERE olim, de quo Tibi grates  
Debent Theologus, Rhetor, Apumque pater :  
Verum sic paucis tantummodo consultis : ( et si  
Sic paucis non est consuluisse parum )  
Hinc majus moliris opus : quodque integra constet  
Gratia, es hic cunctis utilis Angligenis.

S. W.

De



## DE ENGLISH. GRAMMAR.

### CAP. I. Of de Letters.

§ 1. Of deir sorts, kind's, and figur's ;  
wih deir nam's, and uses.



Rammar is de Art of writing and Speaking wel. Wie consistet in de Institution of Letters [ Cap. 1. ] of Syllables [ c. 2. ] of Words [ c. 3. ] and of Words Adjuncts [ c. 4. ]

Of Letters der<sup>e</sup> ar many \* Sorts ; wie ar distinguished \* *ut de Orde.*  
by de higt of deir bodi's. *l. 1. c. 2. § 1.*

Every Sort ha2 3 kind's [ Roman, Italik, English. ] and eae kind<sup>e</sup> 2 Figur's [ Capital, and Vulgar : ] as in Example.

A

De

## De triple Alphabet:

Containing in eac kind and figur, de 28 Letters,  
beside de 8 Aspirat's, usel in de English tongue.

bæ, kœ cœ. dœ,						ef, gœ jœ.		he,		je, cæ, el, em,				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M		
a	b	c	d	e	æ	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M		
a	b	c	d	e	œ	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M		
a	b	c	d	e	æ	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
en,				pœ, cu,		ar, es, tœ,		ve, we, ex, yi, ze,						
N	O	OO	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
n	o	oo	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	
N	O	OO	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
n	o	oo	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	
P	Q	OO	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
p	q	oo	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	
de, the, che, khe, geh, fe, esth, whe.														
D	T	E	K	G	P	S	W							
d	t	e	k	g	p	s	w							

De nam's of  
Letters.

De nam's of de Letters serv for de spelling of Syllables: and der'for' dey owgt to bee sue, as doo' plainly and briefly expref de forc' and pouer of deir Letters: as bee, dee, ef, el, dooe de forc' of B, D, F, L. If all de rest wer' named accordingly; de spelling woult' bee mor' easy: as for schollars [weider strangers, or our own eildren] in learning; so for de masters in teaing. See eac severall Letter in his plac'.

## § 1, ¶ 1.

## Of de triple use of Letters.

De triple use  
of Letters.

Letters hav' 3 uses: in de du' observat'ion wer'of consistet

## § 1, ¶ 2. Of de triple use of Letters.

sistes de Ortoграфи or tru' writing of de English tongue.

De first and chief is, by deir proper forces, comprehended in deir nam's, to expref de tru' sound of de syllable, wer'of dey ar parts: as in **God-ly-nes**.

But wee hav' in our languag' many syllables, wie having gotten a nu' pronunciation, doo' yet retin deir old' ortografi: so dat deir letters doo' not nou rightly expref deir sound. De wie errour if wee wil correct; (as wee must, unles wee wil excus' it as an idiom) de quest'ion wil bee, Weider wee shoult' conform our writing to de nu' sound; or reform our nu' sound, and return to de old'.

For solution of wie doubt, It is meet', dat, wer' wee hav' generally, or in de mor' civil parts [as de Universi'ties and Citti's] forsaken de old' pronunciation; der' wee conform our writing to de nu' sound, and writ' as wee speak: **deed'**, **need'**, **sleep'** hart, \* **eang'**, **strang'**, **angel**, **danger**: not **ded'**, **ned'**, **sleep**, **hart**, or **heart**, (wie is woors, vide cap. 2, § 2.) **eating'**, **straining'**, **aungel**, **daunger**, &c: as dey ar yet founded in de Nor<sup>th</sup>, and wer' not long sinc' written in de f' book' of Homili's: and wer' de old' sound is left on'ly by soom, and in soom places; dat der' wee reform de novel sound, and speak as wee writ': **first**, **bird**, \* **dear**, **ear**, **hear**, **heard**: not **furst** **urd**, **burd**, **dear'**, **ear'**, **heer'**, **hard**: vid. in cap. 2, § 2. **Ca** for **a**, and **Ca** for **e**.

pronounc' it **Stur**: but heer' our Speaking is righter den our writing: for in high Dutch it is **Sturren**, and in low **Storen**: of which de Western Dialect has yet, to **Stor**: so **furst** **rader** den **first**, becaus his original is **durst**: vide F.

An oder use of de Letters is, to sew de Derivation of a word: nam'ly, wen wee keep' a letter in de derivativ' wie is in de primitiv', dowg an oder doo' seem' better to expref de sound: as wen wee writ' **person**, dowg wee say **parson**, becaus it comes of *persona*: or wen wee writ' **receiv**, and say **rader** **receed**. Also wen a letter not founded in de English, is yet written, becaus it is in de languag' from wenc' de word cam': as **b** in **debt**, **doubt**; **e** in

Georg<sup>e</sup>; g in disbeign, flegm<sup>e</sup>, reign, sign<sup>e</sup>; h in Tho-  
mas, au<sup>o</sup>ziti; (*vide* H) t in salt<sup>e</sup>; n in solemn, hymn;  
D in oeconom<sup>i</sup>; (*vid.* cap. 2, § 1. E & Oe) p in p<sup>s</sup>alm,  
receipt; and f in f<sup>i</sup>le; becaus der<sup>e</sup> woords coom from *de-*  
*bitum, dubito, Georgius, dedignor, phlegma, regnum, signum,*  
*Thomas, authoritas, saluus, sollemnis, hymnus, Oeconomia,*  
*Psalms, receptum, insula*: yet writ<sup>e</sup> not accompt, for ac-  
count; dat beeing too far fet et from *L. computus, or F. compte,*  
& too unlik<sup>e</sup> de sound of de Englis<sup>e</sup> woord. Lik<sup>e</sup> wis<sup>e</sup> de  
Gree<sup>k</sup> letters *ϑ, θ, & also ϕ* vowel (sav<sup>e</sup> in<sup>e</sup> de end<sup>s</sup> of  
Englis<sup>e</sup> woords, & befor<sup>e</sup> e or i wer<sup>e</sup> us<sup>e</sup> ha<sup>e</sup> confirmed it.)  
doo<sup>e</sup> few de woord to be<sup>e</sup> originally Gree<sup>k</sup>: for oder wis<sup>e</sup>  
der<sup>e</sup> is no need<sup>e</sup> of *ϑ, θ* beeing sufficient to expres his own  
forc<sup>e</sup>: neider is der<sup>e</sup> any need<sup>e</sup> of *ϕ*, our own Englis<sup>e</sup> f<sup>r</sup> ha-  
ving de forc<sup>e</sup> of it: nor yet of *θ*, seing (but in de Nor<sup>th</sup>) we  
doo<sup>e</sup> scarc<sup>e</sup> giv<sup>e</sup> any oder sound unto it, den to our Englis<sup>e</sup>.

## III.

De iird us<sup>e</sup> is to few soom idiom of our moder-tung:  
as nam<sup>e</sup>ly wen on<sup>e</sup> letter is put for an oder, wof<sup>e</sup> sound hee  
borrowe<sup>e</sup>: as in he, we, evil, for hee, wee, ee<sup>vil</sup>: in woman,  
woord, woors; for wooman, woord, woors: wen wee writ<sup>e</sup> bet<sup>e</sup>  
tall, and pronounc<sup>e</sup> taul: (*vide* I.) wen wee writ<sup>e</sup> bet<sup>e</sup>  
tuuous, and pronounc<sup>e</sup> vertuus: wen wee writ<sup>e</sup> gaol, of de  
Frene<sup>e</sup> \* *geol*, and say jail: wen wee writ<sup>e</sup> Tham<sup>s</sup>, or  
mor<sup>e</sup> rigtly Tam<sup>s</sup>, of † *Tamis*, and say Tems: 2<sup>o</sup>  
wen e final is quiescent, and ha<sup>e</sup> no<sup>e</sup> sound; (as in Gree<sup>k</sup>  
and Latin it alway ha<sup>e</sup>.) but serve<sup>e</sup> on<sup>e</sup>ly to produc<sup>e</sup> de  
precedent vowel: (v. E quiescent) and 3<sup>o</sup> Wen woords of  
divers sens and of lik<sup>e</sup> sound ar eistinguised in writing:  
as a boar, to boor<sup>e</sup>; to buy, by, to, too, two: *vide* Ho in Indice.

Mor<sup>e</sup> over, Capitals hav<sup>e</sup> in de beginnings of woords  
deir peculiar uses: noting nam<sup>s</sup>, not on<sup>e</sup>ly proper, as  
Charls, Mari, London, Britain; but appellativ<sup>e</sup> also, of  
things especialy observ<sup>e</sup>able: sue as is de Subject or prin-  
cipal matter handled in a Book<sup>e</sup>, as Grammar; or in any  
particular Tract der<sup>e</sup> of, as Letter, Syllable, Woord.

An oder us<sup>e</sup> of de Capital Letters is, to begin a Sentenc<sup>e</sup>:  
as *Exod. 16, 4.* Den sayd de Lood unto Mooses, &c: yea  
dowg

dowg it be<sup>e</sup> but a Spee<sup>e</sup> of soom person included in a  
Sentenc<sup>e</sup> of de Auoor; as dat wie followe<sup>e</sup>, Behold I  
will rain bread from heaven, &c. In de 2<sup>o</sup> vers<sup>e</sup> [And Mo-  
ses spak<sup>e</sup> unto Aaron, & say unto de eildren of Israel,  
Com meert befor<sup>e</sup> de Lood, &c.] der<sup>e</sup> ar a lue included  
Spee<sup>e</sup>s: to wit, de Spee<sup>e</sup> of Moises to Aaron [say unto  
de eildren of &c. and, in it, de Spee<sup>e</sup> of Aaron to de peo-  
ple [Com meert befor<sup>e</sup> de Lood, &c.] ol wen sew *the*  
*the liveliest, som ewer f<sup>r</sup> springe<sup>e</sup> for a*

## CAP. I.

## § 2. Of Vowels.

Letters (of wat sort, kind, or figur<sup>e</sup> soeyer) ar eider Vou-  
els or Consonants: & der<sup>e</sup> eider Half-vowels or Mut<sup>s</sup>.

A Vowel ha<sup>e</sup> a perfect sound, w<sup>i</sup>thout de help of an o-  
der letter: and der<sup>e</sup> for<sup>e</sup> his on<sup>e</sup>ly forc<sup>e</sup> or sound is his  
nam<sup>e</sup>: as a, e, o, æ, w, i, u, and y, wie is also a Consonant.

A Mut<sup>e</sup> or dum letter is dat, wie give<sup>e</sup> no<sup>e</sup> sound at all  
of it self; but is apt, by de help of a vowel eider befor<sup>e</sup> or  
after it, to sound, and sew his forc<sup>e</sup>: as b, c [hard,] d, g,  
j, k, p, q, t, r, v.

A Half-vowel is dat wie of it self yeelde<sup>e</sup> a still and im-  
perfect sound: de wie, by de acces of a vowel, is perfe-  
cted: as c [soft,] f, h, l, m, n, r, s, v, w, z. So dat, of de Con-  
sonants, der<sup>e</sup> ar 10 Mut<sup>s</sup>, 10 Half-vowels, & t<sup>o</sup> bot<sup>e</sup> Mut<sup>e</sup>  
and Half-vowel. Unto de Half-vowels may be<sup>e</sup> added de  
Aspirat<sup>s</sup>, d, t, e, k, g, p, f, w.

A is in Englis<sup>e</sup>, as in all oder languages, de first vowel,  
and first letter of de Alpabet: de wie, lik<sup>e</sup> i and u, ha<sup>e</sup> 2  
sounds: on<sup>e</sup>, wen it is fort, an oder, wen long: as in man  
and man<sup>e</sup>, hat and hat<sup>e</sup>. And befor<sup>e</sup> i it is sounded lik<sup>e</sup> au:  
as in also, pallsi, fals, altar, alter, halter: except f, v, k, l,  
or m follow: for den al ha<sup>e</sup> de sound of au: (*vide* L) be-  
for<sup>e</sup> ng<sup>e</sup> lik<sup>e</sup> ai, as in eang<sup>e</sup>, rang<sup>e</sup>, danger, stranger; be-  
for<sup>e</sup> nc<sup>e</sup> lik<sup>e</sup> au, as in eanc<sup>e</sup>, danc<sup>e</sup>, franc<sup>e</sup>, lanc<sup>e</sup>, and also  
befor<sup>e</sup> nd<sup>e</sup>, as in demand<sup>e</sup>, command<sup>e</sup>.

E, de most ris<sup>e</sup> letter of de Alpabet, is eider sonant,

3.  
\* *vid.* Y.

\* A cav<sup>e</sup> or pri-  
son.  
† First so called  
at Dorchester,  
wher<sup>e</sup> de rivers  
Tam<sup>e</sup> and Isis  
meet<sup>e</sup>.

2 Uses of Capi-  
tals Of which  
see Orat. I. 1.  
c. 2, § 1.

I.

II. \*

or silent : and sonant perfect, or imperfect.

*E perfect.*

E for IE and

O for CO.

A perfect is dat wie haȝ a perfect sound: (as in **E**—le—ment) **ie** is not altered by de quantiti. Dis **e** is yet, in som frequent monosyllables, for **im** set for **ie**; as in **be**, **be**, **be**, **be** and in som oðer woords; as **evil**, **debil**, and alway in de propositiv<sup>e</sup> particle **We**; as in **Begin**, **behold**, **besee**: (vide c. 4, § 2, Except.) And generally, **w** **e** now found and writ<sup>e</sup> so, in former times (according to de Duire dialect) was written **e**; as lik<sup>e</sup> **wif** **o** for **oe** as appereȝ in *Polychronicon*; (wie was printed A. D. 1485, in de 10 of H. 7.) and even in our Faders days: for de Bible of 1541, & de Prefac<sup>t</sup> der<sup>e</sup> of haȝ **De**, **re**, **her**, **ben**, **se**, **sem**, **sed**, **set**, **ser**, **sed**, **set**, **geb**, **ned**, **ner**, **fet**, **mot**, **swet**, **ded**, **red**, **dep**, **kep**, **wep**, **ter**, **peres**, **piest**, **beseged**, **between**, &c. for **dæ**, **ræ**, **hæ**, **bæ**, **sæ**, **sæm**, **sed**, **sæt**, **fræ**, **fæd**, **fæld**, **gib**, [for **gæu**] **need**, **neer**, **fæt**, **meæt**, **swæt**, **deed**, **æd**, **æp**, **læp**, **wæp**, **tæ**, **pierces**, **piest**, **besieged**, **between**, &c. As lik<sup>e</sup> **wif** it haȝ **o** for **oe** in **non**, **son**, **for**, **foted**, **for**, **to**, **moe**, **wold**, **morn**, **bok**, **tol**, **com**, **comly**, **dom**, **mone**, **honi**, **moni**, **stod**, **understood**, **moved**, **yon**, **long**, **wozm**, **lok**, **fok**, **foz**, &c. for **noon**, **soon**, **foot**, **footed**, **foot**, **too**, **more** or **mue**, (wie in found is all on<sup>e</sup>) **wold**, **morn**, **book**, **tool**, **com**, **comly**, **boom**, **moon**, **hounni**, **mounni**. (de orthografi of wie woord appereȝ, as by its sound, so by de Frens<sup>e</sup>: wo writ<sup>e</sup> **monnoy** wiȝ **nn**; and **t** **o** befor<sup>e</sup> **n** always found **oo**) **stood**, **understood**, **moved**, **yeon**, **long**, **wozm**, or rader **yung**, **teing**, **tuurm**, (as it is in de Teutonik) **look**, **took**, **foz**, &c. Most<sup>e</sup> of wie, for de tru<sup>e</sup> spelling, and redde reading of Englis, hav<sup>e</sup> been advisedly eanged: de sam<sup>e</sup> reason is for de rest: for wo wold<sup>e</sup> **ink** dat **b**—**e** spelled **be**, or **m**—**e** **mee**; and not rader **be**, **me**? and dat **o**—**o** spelled **oo**, or **t**—**o**—**m** **oom**, and not rader **oo**, **tom**?

**E imperf.**

Imperfecte is dat, wie after l. wijs a mut<sup>r</sup> ha<sup>r</sup> de found  
of de Frene e feminin<sup>e</sup> in *homme, table*, & de lik<sup>e</sup>; or rader  
add<sup>r</sup> no<sup>r</sup>ing to dat found, wie de mut<sup>r</sup> and semivouel  
do<sup>r</sup>

doe mak' of demselvs: as in able, tabernacle, crable, lable,  
apple, saddle, muffle, eagle, people, apple, title: wic is not  
so after raldowg from, for de ancient Saxon weord aher,  
writ' arte. De Frenche in de d'oe' in lijk manner plac' e af-  
ter, wic a mut', as in mangre, of malgre: wic, beeing mad'  
Englis, wee writ' and sound manger. So dey writ' ordre,  
maistre, lettre, chambre, monstre: for wic wee hav' order,  
master, letter, chamber, monster: dey writ' sepulchre,  
of sepulchrum; wic in Englis is to bee written sepulker:  
de Latin ch beeing turned into de Englis k [an Aspirat' of  
de sam' forc': vid. C in § 5: but for massacre, unles wee  
eang' de c into k, dat must keep' his nativ' orthograp.

**E** silent or quiescent see in de next s.

*E. silent.*

D, as E, haꝝ but on<sup>e</sup> sound, weider it bee long or fort: but as e is sometim<sup>e</sup> put for æ, so is o for oo: as in dese monosyllables, do<sup>e</sup>, do<sup>e</sup>st, do<sup>e</sup>t, to, wo, two: also after w and befor<sup>e</sup> m, or n, or r; as in wain, woman, wonder, wont, \* word, sword, wozin, worst, wort, colwort: also befor<sup>e</sup> der; as in oder, moder, broder, smoder; and in soon oder words, wher<sup>e</sup> of der<sup>e</sup> is neider rul<sup>e</sup> nor reason, but on<sup>e</sup>ly de imitation of de Frene: as in com<sup>e</sup>, among, som<sup>e</sup>, sonn<sup>e</sup>: *vid. E perfect*. But it wer<sup>e</sup> better dat every letter had his own plac<sup>e</sup>: for wat need<sup>e</sup> on<sup>e</sup> hav<sup>e</sup> 2 sounds, wen der<sup>e</sup> bee two to expres dem bo<sup>e</sup>?

\* yet not in  
500213.

Dubble **C** and dubble **D**, in writing, seem<sup>r</sup> diphtongs : but becaus deir sounds ar distinct and simple, as de sound of any oder single vowel ; dey ar rader to bee accounted vowels : wof<sup>r</sup> nam<sup>s</sup> must bee, as of oder vowels, deir sound ; exprest by single characters : (wie yet Gould<sup>r</sup> not bee unlik<sup>e</sup> de dubble letters, dat haue been used for dem ) oder wif<sup>r</sup> de two perfect ee in recit<sup>r</sup>, proeminens : Begadec, and de perfect and quiet cent in Galilee, Pharisee, & Zebabee, ar not distinguished from de Vowel ee ; nor oo in Bootes from oo in boote.

EE and OO.

As *Mat.* 23, 6, *Marc.* 10, 35; as like *wife* in their plural and oblige *Mat.* 16, 1; and 20, 20: left & perfect should seem quiet; and so the words to be but disyllables, and the vowel precedent to be long.

Def.

Def<sup>c</sup>

Def. 1. Vowels are familiar, and almost peculiar to the English: being little used in the Dutch, and not at all in the French: althowg they have the sounds of *bo*: of *o* in *deir*; and of *oo* in *undip* long, and in *o* before *m*, and *u* as *vous estes un homme honorable*; and *qui mal y pense hono* fort.

Between *ee* and *e*, and between *oo* and *o*, as in *form*, so in *forc*, is some affinity: so that *e* is sometimes put for *ee*, and *o* for *oo*: (*vid.* C and D) and as *ee* into *e*, and *e* into *ee*; so *oo* into *o*, and *o* into *oo* is easily changed: as in *feed* and *fed*, *breed* and *bred*, *meet* and *met*, *teef* and *teft*; in *merus* and *meer*, *decretum* and *decree*, *excedo* and *exceed*: Also in *goof* and *gosing*, *foot* and *fat*, *coof* and *cof*, *cois* or *coit*; in *moov* of *moveo*; *goot* of Sax. *gode* or D. *goed*; *hoo* blood of de D. *hoed* blood, &c. Yea and these two English vowels *ee* and *oo* are apt to turn on into an *o*: as in *doe* and *deed*, *cool* and *kool*, *foot* and *feet*; in *feed* and *food*, *breed* and *brood*, *bleed* and *blood*, &c.

*E* and *OO* have each of them 2 sounds: one long, and an *o*der sort: as *green* *grēw*, *soon* *soōn*, &c. *vid.* e quiescent.

I, U.

*I* and *U* are both Vowels and Consonants: (as in the Hebrew *kirik* and *Quibbuts*, *Jod* and *Van*) the difference between *wie*, was not by the ancient Printers and Writers so duly observed. But seeing that in sound and force, they are as different as any other vowels and consonants be; they do better, that distinguish them also in name and form. See the Alphabet.

*I* and *U* sort have a manifest difference from the same long: as in *rid* *rid*, *rud* *rud*, *din* *din*, *dun* *dun*, *tin* *tin*, *tun* *tun*: for as *i* sort has the sound of *ee* sort; so has *u* sort of *oo* sort: as in *green* and *grito*; *good* *blood*, and *god* *blud*: *vid.* e quiescent.

\* Which is an ancient Teutonic word remaining both in the Saxon and French;

and signifying a long hill, or sea-bank: of which that seventh town, [the thim of England] is called *Dunkirk*. We have turned *dun* into *doun*, calling the hill coast by the sea-side, the *Doungs*.

E and

*E* and *i* sort with *w*, have the very sound of *u* long: as in *hitw*, *kneew*, *tru*, *appeere*. But because *u* is the more simple and redder way; therefore is this sound the rather to be expressed by it: as in *du*, *tru*, *ru*, *su*, *flu*, *blu*, *clu*, *cru*, *glu*, *ju*, *juel*, *mu*, *nu*, *pu*, *pnet*, *cruet*, *cruet*, *luet*, *sur*, *endur*, *fluc*, *spruc*, *cul*, *pul*, *lut*, *flut*, *embzu*, *eseu*, *ensu*, &c. except therefore some special cause of retaining the *w*: as in *Ilw* (see Index) and in *hitw*, because in the ancient Saxon it is so written: in *hrew* and *hrewer*, because the Saxon and German word is *hrewen* and *hrewer*; in *kneew*, *blew*, *grow*, *crew*, *sneew*, because they come of *know*, *blow*, *grow*, *crow*, *snow*, *wie* have *w*; and in *flēw* of *flit*, because an other brane is flown: but *flu* rather than *flēw*, because his cognate be *flay*, *flain* without *w*. But *wy* are some of these written with the diphthong *ew*: whose sound is manifestly different: as in *delw*, *elw*, *felw*, *helw*, *celw*, *relw*, *selw*, *strew*, *felw*, *strew*, *pelw*, *ter*, and the like.

*U* after *C* sometimes serves only to harden *g*: as in *guil*, *plagu*: (*v. G*) sometimes it is liqescent: as in *guet*, *don*, *languag*, *languif*, &c: like as anciently it was after *c*, as in *cuet*, *cuen*: *wie* 2 letters are now abbreviated into *q*. see D.

The Saxon *u* we have in sundry words turned into *oo*: and not only *u* sort into *oo* sort, (*wie* in sound is all one) as *wen* of *duba* we write *doob*; but also *u* long into *oo* long, as *wen* for *dur* or *durh*, we write *door*; for *hur* (of *huren* to *hir*) *hoor*: (the *Nederlanders* call it *hoer*, as *wer* we say *good*, *blood*, *hood*, they say *goed*, *bloed*, *hoed*) unto *wie* some idly prefix *w*, it being neither in the sound, nor in the original. The word rightly answered *meretrix*: to wit, her that is naught for *hir*.

*Y* is both an English Consonant, and a Greek Vowel: the *wie* is crept into our English words also. The vowel is founded as is the force of the consonant is seen in this word *yarn*, or *peer*; and therefore is it unrightly named *wt*; *wie* has in it the force of *w*, not *y*: (for *wt-a-r-n* sounded *war*, *war*).

B

war.

E, I

I

U

2

Y



warn, not *varn*) but is rader to bee called *vi*: *vi* nam<sup>e</sup> ha<sup>t</sup> de fore<sup>e</sup> bo<sup>t</sup> of de consonant, and vowel: as, wen we<sup>e</sup> spel dis woord [*veer*ly,] *vi*-ee-*r* sounde<sup>t</sup> *veer*; & *i*-*vi*, *ly*.

*ee* being a Greek<sup>e</sup> vowel, is rigtly used every wer<sup>e</sup> in words originally Greek<sup>e</sup>: as 1 *krystal*, 2 *Polypus*, 3 *Apocrypha*, 4 *Apocalypse*. And comon us<sup>e</sup> ha<sup>t</sup> aloued it in de end<sup>s</sup> of oder Englis<sup>e</sup> words: in so muc<sup>e</sup> dat *i* and *y* ar in dat plac<sup>e</sup> used indifferently: but *i* mor<sup>e</sup> in \* Substantiv<sup>s</sup>, and Verbs; as *bounti*, *commoditi*, a *li*; to *tri*, to *espi*, to *† di*, to \* *li*: (unles it mak<sup>e</sup> a diphthong, as in *ey*, *dey*, *may*, *say*) and *y* mor<sup>e</sup> in Adjectiv<sup>s</sup>, and Adverbs; as *my*, *dy*, *wy*, *by*, *many*, *twenty*, *soxy*, *godly*, *humbly*, *bartly*. Also wen 2 *ti* com togeder, *y* ha<sup>t</sup> comonly de plac<sup>e</sup> of de former: as *burying*, *marrying*, *dying*, *denyng*; *dowg* *huri*, *marri*, *di*, *deni*: and wen *e* followe<sup>t</sup>, as *marrye*, *denye*; not *marrie*, *denie*.

\* Specially  
do<sup>t</sup> in *ti* of de  
Latins in *tas*.  
† *Morior*, *men-*  
*tior*: aldowgh  
oder 2 Verbs of  
de sam<sup>e</sup> sound  
and of diffe-  
rent sens, ar, for  
differenc<sup>e</sup>, writ-  
ten w<sup>it</sup> *y* [ to  
*dy*, *tingo*, to  
*ly*, *jaceo*.]

## C A A. I.

## § 3. Of producing de Vowels.

**D**E Vowels, fort by natur<sup>e</sup>, ar produced or mad<sup>e</sup> long, eider by *e* quiescent, or by adding *a* to mak<sup>e</sup> a diphthong.

*E* quiescent.

\* It would<sup>e</sup>  
help de learners  
much, that *e*  
quiescent had  
every wher<sup>e</sup> a  
different tra-  
cter from *e* so-  
nant: for the  
present a Com-  
ma transposed  
wer<sup>e</sup> not unfit.

\* *E* quiescent, is dat, *wie*, being placed in de end<sup>e</sup> of a woord, is not founded at all: but on<sup>ly</sup> signifye<sup>t</sup> de former vowel to bee produced; as in *dam*, *mad*: *wie* oder *wil* would<sup>e</sup> bee fort; as in *dam*, *mad*.

Except after *C* and *G*. After *C* in polytyllables, *wie* ha<sup>t</sup> not de accent in de last, as *justic*, *edific*, *prudenc*, *temperanc*; and after *enc* in monosyllables, as *wene*, *henc*, *denc*, *penc*, *e* quiescent doe<sup>t</sup> not produc<sup>e</sup> de pre- cedent vowel; but serve<sup>t</sup> on<sup>ly</sup> to soften *e*. Also after *g*, w<sup>it</sup> *n* or *r* befor<sup>e</sup> it, *e* quiescent doe<sup>t</sup> not produc<sup>e</sup> de vowel; but serve<sup>t</sup> on<sup>ly</sup> to soften *g*: as in *revenge*, *cinge*, *fring*, *hing*, *spring*, *swing*, *plung*, *spung*; *bang*, *lang*,

*larg*, *sarg*, *earg*, *berg*, *fozg*, *gozg*, *urg*, *b urg*, *perg*, *scurg*, *spurg*.

And dis produc<sup>ing</sup> *e* quiescent, being in de root<sup>e</sup>, is continued in de brancees, [cases, plurals, persons, deriva- tiv<sup>s</sup>, and compounds;] as *nam*'s becaus *nam*, *mak*'ing becaus *mak*, *tru*'ly becaus *tru*, *wis*'ly becaus *wis*, *hom*'ly becaus *hom*, *wer*'in becaus *wer*, *lik*'w<sup>it</sup> becaus *lik*, *fav*'gard becaus *fav*, *Galile*'an becaus *Galile*: so *hop*'ful, *gat*'post, *sid*'rift, *stote*'hute, and de *lik*.

Yet *wer*' *e* quiescent ha<sup>t</sup> a vowel following in de bran- ces, (de quantiti being sufficiently known<sup>e</sup> by de root<sup>e</sup>, and by not dubbling de consonant) it is commonly syncopa- ted: as in *abate*, *take*, *slimy*, *spited*, *looking*, *boorde*; (of *abat*, *tak*, *slim*, *spit*, *look*, *boord*) and in de plu- ral of nouns in *se*, *ce*, *ge*. *vid. c. 3, §. 2. ¶ 1.*

Not<sup>e</sup> heer<sup>e</sup>, dat if a consonant go<sup>e</sup> befor<sup>e</sup> *s* in de end of a woord; *e* quiescent is set between<sup>e</sup> dem: as in *Jam*'s, be- *sid*'s, *tak*'s [for *take*.] In \**Earl*'s & *alm*'s it seeme<sup>t</sup> un- necessary.

\* For *s* in  
*Charls* is  
short, and so  
is it in *alm*, if

*t* ha<sup>t</sup> his proper sound: and if it be founded as *tt*; (*vid. ¶ 1*) den make<sup>t</sup> it a diphthong, which neede<sup>t</sup> not *e* quiescent to produc<sup>e</sup> it. *vid. Diphthongs long.*

*E* quiescent den being a sign<sup>e</sup> of a long vowel, de ab- senc<sup>e</sup> of it is a sufficient sign<sup>e</sup> of a fort: as in *hil* and *bil*, *hil* and *hil*, *bak* and *bak*, *wad* and *wad*, appeere<sup>t</sup>. So dat de dubbling of a consonant, w<sup>it</sup> de adding of *e* (as de manner is) is *†* superfluous: as in *hille*, *hille*, *backe*, *swadde*, &c.

The dubbling  
of Consonants.

Yet dis single consonant in de end<sup>e</sup> of de root<sup>e</sup>, if \* it ha<sup>t</sup> de accent, is dubbed in de brane: as *crosses*, *robbed*, *rotten*, *willing*, *confesse*, *preferred*; of *crof*, *rob*, *rot*, *wil*, *confes*, *prefer*: as it is in oder words, [ *brabble*, *basille*, *biggin*, *buckle*, *bucket*, *follow*, *apple*, *barren*, *leson*, *citti*, *pitti*: ] *wie* ting de veti sound, and sorting of de vowel,

† *tt* indeed<sup>e</sup> is  
sometim<sup>e</sup> dub-  
bled after *a* in  
de end<sup>e</sup> of a  
woord: but  
w<sup>it</sup>out *e*, and  
for an oder  
us<sup>e</sup>. *vid. L.*  
\* But in *Swit-*  
*nes*, *tres-*  
*pases*, *com-*

*pases*, *purchases*, *promises*, &c. *t* is single, becaus de accent is in an oder sylla- ble: so is *tt* in *wooshipes*, and *t* in *profites*, &c.

doō<sup>1</sup> requir<sup>e</sup>; no oderwis<sup>e</sup> den in woords of de learned languages, [*Abba, byssus, turris, p'allo.*]

It is dubbled by C, beeing a letter of de sam<sup>e</sup> forc<sup>e</sup>: for, in sound, *Packer* and *Pakker* is all on<sup>e</sup>.

Soft and C ar never dubbled: for bodgger and pae<sup>e</sup>er yeeld<sup>e</sup> an oder sound, den our Englis<sup>tung</sup> doō<sup>1</sup> any wer<sup>e</sup> admit: but, to sorten de vouel, D befor<sup>e</sup> g, and t befor<sup>e</sup> e, serve<sup>1</sup> in steēd of a dubbled consonant: as bodger, pae<sup>e</sup>er.

De dubble consonant X is not dubbled; dowg Z beē: as in *Nabuchadnezzar*: *vid. Z.*

**A long.** A is produced by e qiescent: as bak bak<sup>e</sup>, gap gap<sup>e</sup>, mat mat<sup>e</sup>, war war<sup>e</sup>, &c.

**E long.** E is produced by adding a; as bed bead, bek beak, beg beagle, best beast, bet beat: and somtim<sup>e</sup> by e qiescent: as in wer<sup>e</sup>, wer<sup>e</sup>, der<sup>e</sup>, der<sup>e</sup>, ber<sup>e</sup> (*vide Indicem*).

**O long.** O is produced by e qiescent: as in for<sup>e</sup>, nor<sup>e</sup>, klok<sup>e</sup>, most<sup>e</sup>: (beeing fort in for<sup>e</sup>, nor<sup>e</sup>, klok<sup>e</sup>, frost) and in bestow<sup>e</sup>, below<sup>e</sup>, bestow<sup>e</sup>, for<sup>e</sup> solow<sup>e</sup>, &c: beeing fort in fallow, fellow, follow, hallow, hollow, fallow, marrow, narrow, rowrow, furrow, mowrow, widow, weetrow, &c. But in monosyllables, o befor<sup>e</sup> w, beeing alwais long, neede<sup>1</sup> not to hav<sup>e</sup> e qiescent expressed: as in bow, bowl; sow, solow; own, know, row, row; now, now; nowg, nowg; &c: yet somtim<sup>e</sup> o is produced by a; as in coast, goat, goat: beeing short in cost, god, got.

**E long.** E is produced by e qiescent: as in steed<sup>e</sup> equus, to reek<sup>e</sup>, of de D. rooken *fumare*, beē<sup>n</sup>, keen<sup>e</sup>, creep<sup>e</sup>, to reef<sup>e</sup>, eē<sup>e</sup>, &c. beeing fort in del<sup>e</sup>, steed<sup>e</sup> vicem, reek of corn or hai [D. reke] *strues*, ha<sup>e</sup> been, crepple, reef land, eē<sup>n</sup> par, eē<sup>n</sup> bil, deē<sup>n</sup> bil, weē<sup>n</sup> sel, weē<sup>n</sup> bil, and alwais befor<sup>e</sup> w; as in greē<sup>n</sup>, fleē<sup>n</sup>, (*vid. C* in § II.) and steeward (*vide Indicem*).

After E terminant dis e is seldom expressed: as in fee, see, free, gleē, kneē, treē, to see, for<sup>e</sup> see, agree, degree, be<sup>e</sup> creē,

creē, &c: becaus in sue de sound of eē long and of ee fort is all on<sup>e</sup>: and yet is it necessary in de deduced, see<sup>n</sup>, tree<sup>n</sup>s, † tree<sup>n</sup>, see<sup>n</sup>, degree<sup>s</sup>, &c: becaus in dem de sound of † as a tree<sup>n</sup> eē long is manifestly different from de sound of ee fort: dish. as, in bee<sup>s</sup> and beē<sup>n</sup> of a \* beē; and in beest and been of to \* E qiescent is fitly added to ee terminant in

dis Noun, to distinguish it from the Verb: whos deduced ar short; as do<sup>e</sup> of de Noun ar long.

Mo is lik<sup>e</sup> wis<sup>e</sup> produced by e qiescent in del<sup>e</sup> woords, *Mo long.* eom<sup>e</sup>, soon<sup>e</sup> moon<sup>e</sup>, swoord<sup>e</sup> boord<sup>e</sup> affoord<sup>e</sup>, mcoo<sup>e</sup> \* Moon<sup>e</sup> coming of Moon<sup>e</sup>, pcoo<sup>e</sup>, food<sup>e</sup> mood<sup>e</sup>, cool<sup>e</sup> fool<sup>e</sup>, coot<sup>e</sup> root<sup>e</sup>, &c: beeing is unfitly written fort in del<sup>e</sup>, eom<sup>e</sup>, soon<sup>e</sup>, \* mcoo<sup>e</sup>, mcoonday, (wie, becaus *Mo* ten moner, fort and u fort ar in sound all on<sup>e</sup>, (*vid. § II*) is also which agreee<sup>1</sup> written munday) † woord, woork, blood, flood, yced, hood, neider to de original, nor sound of de woord. wool, wood, &c.

After o terminant dey ad e qiescent, as wel in root<sup>e</sup> as brances: as foo<sup>e</sup>, foo<sup>e</sup>s, doo<sup>e</sup>, doo<sup>e</sup>. † as it is in de Dutch.

It is produced by e qiescent: as bid bid<sup>e</sup>, hid hid<sup>e</sup>, gib gib<sup>e</sup>, sib sib<sup>e</sup>, lib lib<sup>e</sup>, mil mil<sup>e</sup>, lim lim<sup>e</sup>, kin kin<sup>e</sup>, tin I long. tin<sup>e</sup>, fir fir<sup>e</sup>: bounti, pieti, merri, pitty, fort; to ti<sup>e</sup>, tri<sup>e</sup>, sti<sup>e</sup>, repli<sup>e</sup>, descri<sup>e</sup>, espi<sup>e</sup>, long: to di<sup>e</sup> dy<sup>e</sup>, li<sup>e</sup> ly<sup>e</sup>, *vide* in § 2.

But i befor<sup>e</sup> g, beeing alwais long, neede<sup>1</sup> not e qiescent to signifi<sup>e</sup> it: as in nig, sig, rig, hig, higt, bight, digt, figt, figt, frigt, knigt, ligt, migt, nigt, pigt, pligt, rigt, figt, tigt, wigt, wright; and in de brances, as hignes, figs, figting, mighty, righteous, figtly.

Yet it<sup>e</sup> in polysyllables, [justi<sup>e</sup>, erifi<sup>e</sup>, and de lik<sup>e</sup>], is fort: wer<sup>e</sup> e qiescent serve<sup>1</sup> on<sup>e</sup>ly to soften e: *vid. C* terminant in § 4.

U also is produced by e qiescent: as in cur<sup>e</sup>, duk<sup>e</sup>, U long. rud<sup>e</sup>, tun<sup>e</sup>, mul<sup>e</sup>, rul<sup>e</sup>, fur<sup>e</sup>, procur<sup>e</sup>, ul<sup>e</sup>, extul<sup>e</sup>, lut<sup>e</sup>, &c: beeing fort in del<sup>e</sup>, cur, duk, rud, tun, mud, bud, gun, sun, cul, ful, but, mur, truff, discuf, but, cut, &c.

U is produced as i.



Diphthongs  
long.

De diphthongs ar by natur<sup>e</sup> long; and der<sup>e</sup>for<sup>e</sup> n<sup>e</sup> x l<sup>e</sup> not e quiescent to produc<sup>e</sup> dem: as ha<sup>i</sup>re, aw, eat, ey, ew, eief, boat, oil, dou, frutt: on'ly ie, as de vouel ee, (w<sup>o</sup>st sound it ha<sup>i</sup>re) befor<sup>e</sup> w, is fort: as in b<sup>i</sup>ew, lie<sup>w</sup>.

## CAP. I.

## § 4. Of simple Consonants.

**H** Ederto of vowels: soomwat also is to bee observed in Consonants: wie ar eider simple, or mixt wi<sup>t</sup> aspiration.

De first of de first sort ha<sup>i</sup>re on<sup>e</sup> certain forc<sup>e</sup>: to wit, dat of de Latin *B*, or de \* Græ<sup>k</sup> *β*, or de Hebrew *ב* da- gesed, as in babble.

*B* in comb. dumb, lamb, tumb, woomb, toomb, and de lik<sup>e</sup>, ha<sup>i</sup>re no<sup>e</sup> sound, nor oder uf<sup>e</sup>: and der<sup>e</sup>for<sup>e</sup> may as wel bee spared; as in toom, crum, drum, gum, plum, soom, sum, trum, † woman, &c: it beeing superflu- ously added in imitation of de Frene, wo for toom<sup>e</sup>, writ<sup>e</sup> † boeing com-  
*tombe*.  
pounded of;

man and soom. For aldowgh man do<sup>e</sup> soomtim<sup>e</sup> answer to *vir*, signifying on'ly de mal<sup>e</sup> of dis rational creatur<sup>e</sup>; (as 1 Cor. 11, 3. De hed of every man is *Christ*, and de hed of de woman is de man: and Act. 17, 12. of honorable woemen, and of men not a few: in D. van eerlick vrouwen, ende mannen niet weinich) yet is it often taken as generally as *homo*, signifying bo<sup>e</sup> de sexes, yung and old: which in de low and high Dutch *Mensch* he doo<sup>e</sup>: (as Matt. 4, 4. Man shall not live by bread on'ly: D. De mensche sal niet, van den broode, al- teenlick leven: and Rom. 5, 18. Als by de offenc<sup>e</sup> of on<sup>e</sup>, judg<sup>e</sup>ment cam<sup>e</sup> upon all men, [in D. menschen] &c.) and der<sup>e</sup>for<sup>e</sup>, for distinction, de femal is called wo-man, i. a she-man, or a man having a woom for conception and breed<sup>e</sup>.

*C* and *G* had eae of dem anciently on<sup>e</sup> on'ly sound: wie was hard; as in Græ<sup>k</sup> *κ* and *γ*: but, by borrowing many words from de Latin, w<sup>e</sup> hav<sup>e</sup> also borrowed wi<sup>t</sup> dem, deir soft sound. So dat *C* and *G*, as in Latin, so in Englif, hav<sup>e</sup> now two distinct sounds: & der<sup>e</sup>for<sup>e</sup>, for de mor<sup>e</sup> eas in spelling, de learners may bee taught, wen dey ar

## § IV. Of simple Consonants.

ar soft, to call dem *cæ*, *jæ*; and wen dey ar hard, *kæ*, *gæ*.

*C* hard is sounded lik<sup>e</sup> *k*: nam'ly befor<sup>e</sup> *a*, *o*, *u*, *co*, *u*; as call, coal, cool<sup>e</sup>, cul: *C* soft lik<sup>e</sup> *s*: nam'ly befor<sup>e</sup> *e*, *i*, *y*, and *æ*; as cellar, citti, cypres, exceed<sup>e</sup>: *vid. K*.

So *G* hard is sounded as *r* [gamma]: nam'ly befor<sup>e</sup> *a*, *o*, *u*, *u*; as gaul, goal, good, gul, gul's: and in most Englif words befor<sup>e</sup> de oder vowels: as geld, anger, dagger, eager, finger, hanger, hunger, vineger, gest, get, target, togeder, geer<sup>e</sup>, geef<sup>e</sup>, begin, biggin, giddi, gid<sup>e</sup>, gig, giglet, gild, gilt, gulti, gimlet, ginni-hen, gird, gir<sup>e</sup>, girdle, gise<sup>e</sup>, gittern, gib, gib<sup>e</sup>, gift, hange<sup>e</sup>, belonging, &c.

Aldowg soom, to distinguish *g* hard befor<sup>e</sup> de<sup>e</sup> vowels from *g* soft, doo<sup>e</sup>, in soom words, insert *u* between *g* and his vouel; in imitation of de Frene: wo writ<sup>e</sup> *gu* for *g* hard as wel befor<sup>e</sup> *a* as *e* or *i*: as in *guarier*, *guarison*, *guere*, *guerre*, *guimple*, *guide*, *guise*, &c. Proper nam's doo<sup>e</sup> vari<sup>e</sup>: as *Gifford*, *Gilbert* hard, and *Gifford*, *Gilbert* soft.

*G* soft is sounded as *j*: nam'ly befor<sup>e</sup> *e*, *i*, and *y* in words derived of de Latin: (wie befor<sup>e</sup> de<sup>e</sup> vowels doo<sup>e</sup> alwais found *g* lik<sup>e</sup> *j*) as gem, generation, gentil, geo- metri, gestur<sup>e</sup>, giant, ginger, Egypt, &c. And as for do<sup>e</sup> Englif words, wie, befor<sup>e</sup> de<sup>e</sup> vowels, hav<sup>e</sup> de sound of *j*; soom of dem ar constantly written wi<sup>t</sup> *j*: as jeat, jelous, jennet, jeopard, jerk, jerkin, jett, to jet, juel, &c. and de rest, (as gelli, gemow, gibbet, gin, and if der<sup>e</sup> bee any oder) deserv, for uniformiti's sak<sup>e</sup>, to be used lik<sup>e</sup> deir fellows. And so fall no man need<sup>e</sup>, befor<sup>e</sup> de<sup>e</sup> vowels, to put *u* after *g*, on'ly to harden it; or *e* after *g*, on'ly to soften it.

*C* in termination, wi<sup>t</sup> *e* quiescent, is soft: beeing in monosyllables alwais long: as plac<sup>e</sup>, rac<sup>e</sup>, trac<sup>e</sup>, lac<sup>e</sup>, brac<sup>e</sup>, lic<sup>e</sup> or lyc<sup>e</sup>, mic<sup>e</sup> or myc<sup>e</sup>, p<sup>re</sup>ic<sup>e</sup>, tric<sup>e</sup>, fluc<sup>e</sup>, sp<sup>re</sup>uc<sup>e</sup>, t<sup>re</sup>uc<sup>e</sup>: except after *en*, as in went<sup>e</sup>, henc<sup>e</sup>, denc<sup>e</sup>, fenc<sup>e</sup>, p<sup>re</sup>enc<sup>e</sup>, sp<sup>re</sup>enc<sup>e</sup>, &c.

And it is commonly mad<sup>e</sup> of *t* in Latin words: as in grac<sup>e</sup>, spac<sup>e</sup>, vic<sup>e</sup>, malic<sup>e</sup>, p<sup>re</sup>udenc<sup>e</sup>, justic<sup>e</sup>; of *gratin*, *spacium*,

C hard.

C soft.

G hard.

G soft.

C terminant.

*spatium, vitium, malitia, prudentia, iustitia.*

**C** hard in termination hat usually k annexed, wia e qiescent; as in lacke, licke: but, r and e beeing superfluous, dey ar better written wia \* k alon', as lak, lik: wie syllable is mad' long by assuming e qiescent, as lak', lik'.

\* Drough in de deduced e bee requisite: wher it servei, as a dumbled consonant, to signify de vowel to bee short and accented: as lacke', packing. *vid. e qiescent.*

**G terminant.** **G** also, boi' hard and soft, is found in termination:

if hard, wia a fort vowel; g is alon': as bag, log, stag,

† Des' woords soom writ', as de French doo', prologue, dialogue, synagoge, &c: if hard, wia a long vowel; ue is added: as plagu', rogu', prou', pagu', de Hagu': (but leag is long by dip long: and der'for' neede't not ue) If soft, wia a fort vowel; it hat' d prefixed: as badg, lodg, knowledg: except wer' it followe't n or t: as in stwing', scurg: (*vid. cap. i, s 3*) If soft, wia a long; it hat' e silent after it: as rag', stag': and der'for' d is il set befor' it in alleadg'.

Singular and Plural, as *Synagogues*: wher'as wee mak' it short, placeing (according to de English rule) de accent in de for'fo: last *Synagog*, *Synagogs*.

**G** But if de 2 *Gee's*, so different in forc', had, as oter different letters, different characters; de outlandish botch of ue, wia oter scraples, and difficultis, woold' bee avoided. I coold' with der'for' dat de Founders did mak' soom small difference betw'en' dem: and, in de mean spac', de Printers may, for g soft, tak' de g of a different species: as Italik, if e woord bee Roman; and Roman, if it bee Italik; or eiser, if it bee English: as in lodg, stag', lodging, stager.

De **Tung** is little beholding to de Pen: for wher'as de ancient Saxons, according to de sound, writ' tung, and plur: tungen; wee commonly us' (no' man can tel why) to writ' tongue, wia a wrong vowel and ue superfluous. Soom have soomvhar mended de matter, and writ' it tounge: but de diphthong not giving de right sound, wee shall doo' wel to return to our ancient orthographi.

**D** In **D** der' is little to bee observed, but on'ly dat our Saxon Ancestors mad' 2 sorts of dem: de on' wia an aspiration noted by a daf, as in dat, dis: (*vid. D aspirat'*) de oder wiaout, as in den, din, dun.

**F** is

**F** is dat in English and Latin, wie pt is in Greek', or pe in Hebru'.

**F** and **V** ar of affiniti, boi' in sound, and framing of de sound: boi' of dem beeing a soft puf between' de lips, neer' compressed: and der'for' dey ar easily eanged on' into an oder: f into v, in *leaf* *leaf's*, *knif* *kniv's*, and de lik'; and v into f, in *leav* *left*, *hereab* *herest*, *beleeb* *belest*, and de lik': and wer'as wee us' f, as in *foz'* *father*, and de lik'; de *Nederlanders* us' v: as in *boze vader*, &c: *vid. F in Indice.*

**G** *vide in C.*

**H** [de letter of aspiration] is rightly named, in de Hebru', *He*: dis nam' expressing, (as it ougt) de vertu' and forc' of de letter: wie neider our *ach'* nor de Frene *ashe* doo': for wer'as *he-a-t* spelle't hat; *ache-a-t* plainly founde't eat, and *ashe-a-t* fat. So dat I marveil how dis letter cam' by dis mik-nam': (wie agree't mor' fitly to **E**) especially seeing our Ancestours de Duite, doo' rightly call it **H**.

**H** in many woords, originally not English, is not sounded: as in *Rhetorik*, *Tomas*, *aurorit*, *heir*, to inherit, *heretik*, *heresi*, \* *Hierusalem*, *homeli*, *honesti*, *honour*, *honourable*, *hour*, *hypocrit*, *hypocriti*, *humble*, *humbly*: not so in *humiliti*, *horrible*, *hospital*, *hospitaliti*.

is a vowel, in de English is turned to a consonant: and de vowels aspiration, drough it cannot bee sounded befor' a consonant, yet is it expressed, to shew de woords original.

**J** A consonant befor' all vowels, is sounded as **G** Latin befor' e or i: as in *joy*: dowe de Frene sound it *zyay*: giving j de forc' of *zy*: *vid. J vowel.*

**K** **K**, as wel in forc' as in form, is lik' de Greek' *Kappa*: wie hat, on' and de sam' sound befor' al vowels. But becaus **C** hat de forc' of **K** befor' a, o, u, and u, and befor' l and r; der'for' de us' of **K** is on'ly befor' de oder vowels, and befor' n; as in *key*, *keep'*, *kil*, *knit*, *knigt*. Wer'for' we' soold' writ' *Calendar*, not *Kalendar*: especially seeing

**C**

\* *relap-  
purus.*

seeing it comes of de Latin *Calenda*: and lik' wis' *Cata-  
rin'*, not *katarin'*. Dis indeed' comes of de \*Greek: wer'  
it is written wi' K: but wy' scold' *k* bee mor' retained  
in dis woord; den in *Catalogus*, *Catholics*, *Catalog*, *Ca-  
polik*, &c.

*k* is used in terminations, as wel after a, o, oo, and u,  
as after any oder vouel: and after l, r, and f, as wel as  
after n: as in *crak*, *crak'*, *cok*, *cok'*, *luk*, *luk'*, *talk*, *woork*,  
*best*, *rank*.

**L** After a and befor' f, v, k, or m, is vulgarly found-  
ed lik' u: [or, wi' de a, lik' de diptong au:] befor' f,  
as in *calf*, *half*: befor' v, as in *salv*, *calvs*, *halvs*: befor'  
k, as in *walk*, *talk*, *balk*, *stak*, *ealk*, *calkin*, *falkon*, *Wal-  
kin*, *Malkin*: (wie two ar oderwis' written, according  
to de sound, *Watokin*, *Matokin*) befor' m, as in *alms*, *al-  
mond*, *baln*, *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*, *saln*, *malmsey*: Also  
befor' l in de end' of a woord, as in *all*, *ball*, *call*, *fall*,  
*gall*, *hall*, *stall*, *tall*, *wall*, *fall*, *admirall*, *generall*, *seve-  
rall*.

And dis l in de root's is kept in de brances, *salving*,  
*ealving*, *walking*, *talking*, *alm's*, *deeds*, *calmest*, *palmes-  
tri*, *balls*, *called*, *falle*, *tallnes*, &c. De Differenc' of  
dis al, from a bo' long and fort, appeere in de sound of  
des' woords, *balk* *bak'* *bak*, *stak* *stak'* *stak*, *hall* *hal'*  
*hal*, *mall* *mal'* *mal*, *wall* *wal'* *wallow*, *fall* *fal'* *fallow*,  
&c.

**M** After m soom-doo' in soom woords superfluously ad b:  
as in *comb*, *moomb*, *dumb*, *numb*, &c. *vide* B.

**Q** Eider u after q, or q it self, may wel bee spared in our  
tong. If q bee as mue as cu, or ku; (wie de nam' impor-  
tet) den is u superfluous after q: for seeing c—u—e, or  
k—u—e spelled que; q—e consequently wil doo' so too: if  
q bee no' mor' den c or k; den may q bee spared: for wat  
a needles superfluiti is it, to hav' 3 letters of on' force?  
Wie absurditi if we wil not admit; we must yeeld' q to  
bee an abbreviation of cu; and den wer' de ancient Saxons  
did writ' *cuel*, or *kuel* (for c and k to dem ar altogether  
on')

on') *cuern*, *cuel*, *cuen'*, and de lik; (for wie we nou  
grossly writ' *quel*, *quern*, *que*, *quen'*) we may mor'  
tru'ly and compendiously writ', by q alon', *qel*, *qern*, *qe*,  
*qeen'*, &c. And so may we writ' words derived of de  
Latin: as *qies*, *qestion*, *qarter*, (except we wil retain u  
for a mark of Derivation *vid.* II. in § 1, ¶ 3.) let de  
Latin doo' as dey list. But de Frene ar far from dis: for  
wer' as q alon' is as mue as k and u; dey mak' q and u  
no mor' den k alon', founding *que* no oderwil' den *ke*.

De vulgar *S* ha' 2 karacters: on' long [f] inde be-  
ginning and middle of woords; an oder sort [s] wie is  
commonly final: as in *sisters*: but de long f is mor' fit-  
ting in de end of doo' root's, wof' \* brances dubble it; as  
*crof*, *af*, *confes*, becaus *crosses*, *asses*, *confesse*.

*S* between' 2 vouels, as *east*, *bosom*; also s de sign' of  
de genitiv' cas', or plural number, eider wi' e or without  
e, (see numbers and cases) as *bow's*, *bills*, *horses*, *places*,  
is alwais sounded as z: sav' after k, p, t, eider long or  
fort: as in *taks* *tak's*, *caps* *cap's*, *cats* *cat's*; of *tak*  
*tak'*, *cap* *cap'*, *cat* *cat'*: also after de aspirat's d, t, g, p,  
and f, wie ha' de forc' of p: as in *hood's*, *swad's*, *lajs*,  
*swais*, *tigs*, *howgs*, *paragrap's*, *ruts*, *cufs*, *stufs*: after  
wie letters z is not easily sounded.

Mor' over *S* in sundry oder woords is sounded as z:  
as, *was*, *is*, *his*, *praf*, to *glaf*, to *graf*, to *greas*, *eas*,  
*peas*, to *eas*, to *pleas*, to *leas*, *des'*, *dof*, *lof*, *nof*, *wof*,  
*gif*, *wif*, *exef*, to *squef*, to *sneef*, to *freef*, to *coof*, to  
*loof*, to *uf*, to *excuf*, to *seif*, and de lik'. And yet we  
say *glaf*, *graf*, *greas*, a *leas*, *dis*, *amis*, *loof*, *goof*, *geef*,  
*uf*, *excuf*, to *teaf*, and de lik'. In wie uncertainty, be-  
caus de rul's of distinction wold' bee many and tedious;  
it wer' better and easier for de learners; dat wer' de  
sound of z is, der' scold' bee de karacter also: wie in  
soom is used: as *gaz*, *gaz'ing*, a *may*, to *amaz*, *dazi*,  
*trazi*, *lazi*, *wizard*, *dizard*, *gizard*, *lizard*, *siz*, a *piz* or  
*priz*, &c.

Ti befor' a vouel sounde' s: as in *Latin*, *generation*:  
unles

unles wer' it followeꝛ s; as ingestion, combustion : or  
in de deduced of words in ti. s. t. u. e. as a crafty, lofty, ha-  
ty, haup, naughty, mighty, weighty, dainty, scanty, pitty,  
empty, &c. [as craftier, weightier, pittier, emptiest, em-  
ptied.

W **W** hat take n his nam<sup>e</sup>, not of his force, as oder letters, but of his sap<sup>e</sup>, wie consistet of 2 **U**'s : but de nam<sup>e</sup> dubble **U** helpe<sup>t</sup> not in spelling, becaus it fewe<sup>t</sup> not de force of de letter : wie is plainly founded in dis nam<sup>e</sup> **U** or **W** : as wen wee spel ef--o--we sow.

Dis **W** is a Teutonic letter, used in English, Dutch, and all other parts of the German tongue: but not found in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or French. We have indeed divers French words written with **W**: but they have, in stead of it, *gu*: *we* we say *ward*, *warden*, *wardrobe*, *war*, *warrior*, *wad*, *wimple*, *wicket*, *William*; they say *guard*, *gardien*, *guardrobe*, *guerre*, *guerrier*, *guedde*, *guichet*, *guimpe*, *Guillaume*.

X      æ is a dubble consonant, having de forc<sup>e</sup> of t or k and f: as in box and buron: wie ar sounded lik<sup>e</sup> bog and buk sem.

**Y** consonant: see **V** vowel.

**Z** is accounted an oder dubble consonant : but I see not of wat letters it is mad<sup>e</sup> : it seeme<sup>t</sup> rader dat it is on'ly a kind<sup>e</sup> of *Sibilus*, as **S** is; dowg mor<sup>e</sup> gros and inward den **S**: de wie, for affiniti, often borrowe<sup>t</sup> de found of **Z**: as in eas, easi, appas, appeas<sup>d</sup>: vide **S**.

**A**Nd dese ar simple Consonants : de Aspirat's also, hav-  
ing on' nam' and on' karakter, (as dey hav' on' found)  
bring eas and certainti boi' in tru' writing and reading,  
by de lik'nes of de found betwæn' dem and deir sylla-  
bles: W'er as de simple letters wia de nik-nam' of de as-  
piration,

piration, yeeld' no' sue sound. For ~~te~~-ae-a-t, sounde  
taeat, or teat; but de-a-t reddily spelled dat; as  
te-a-n-k doo' tank: wie sound an ignorant learner  
cannot mak' of te-a-e-a-n-k, until, in long tim', wit  
mue adoo', it bee at de last beaten into him.

Neider yet wil de rigt nam' of de aspiration and of de simple letters apart, doo' any better : for *dee-be-a-t*, doo' as hardly found dat: and *twe-be-a-n-k*, tank: and so of de rest.

But dis de Teaser may somwat help, by calling de  
simple consonant and de aspiration, written in 2 kara-  
cters, by de on' nam' of de Aspirat': wie hæ fall find' to  
further de learners not a little: as, *wæ'* it is written, *Eild'*  
shall rank, to say in spelling, for *æ æhe, che*; for *es æhe,*  
*esh*; for *tæ æhe, the*.

Of de eigť Aspirat's, [D, F, C, K, G, P, S, W,] 3 ar  
common wiȝ us to de Græke's [pi ϖ, ki χ, eta θ:] and  
deſt 3 wiȝ 3 morſ to de Hebru's [pe ׀, kap כ, lau ל;  
daleך ך, gimel ג, ſin ש:] de wie beeing, of old, alto-  
geder aspirat', (as \* *Martinus* notet out of *Hierom*) ar,  
nou, ſoomtim' mad' ſimple, wiȝout aspiration: to wit,  
wen dey ar noted wiȝ a Dageſſ: de oder 2 [C and W] ar  
peculiar to de Engliſh. See eae letter in his plac'.

Dis an ancient Saxon letter, having a sound, dat no<sup>r</sup> oder letter, or letters can expres: wer<sup>r</sup> for<sup>r</sup> it is marveil how dis so necessary a letter, and so mue used in our Englistung, was let slip; and **Th** having a different sound of its own, (*vide T*) cam<sup>e</sup> to be admitted in his steed: as in des<sup>e</sup> words: **Th**e, this, thes<sup>e</sup>, that, thos<sup>e</sup>, thou, thee, thin<sup>e</sup>, they, them, their, thowg, thus, then, worthy, \* fa<sup>r</sup>tham, farther, farthest, murther, to bath<sup>e</sup>, to breath, to seeth<sup>e</sup>, father, mother, brother, other, gather, lither, we<sup>r</sup>ther, wither, together, hether, thether, wheither, either, neither, together, &c.

But seeing der<sup>c</sup> is now as much us<sup>t</sup> of dis letter as ever;  
it is just, dat hee return, *quasi postliminio*, to his own  
C. 2 right;

right; and hav' his nam' and karakter, as wel as his forc' and sound, continued among his fellows.

**T** is a letter of de sam' forc', and of as mue us' wi' us, as *3* wi' de Græek's. For as dey say *θεωρημα*, *θεος*, *θινα*, *θραξ*, *θυμ*; so wæ say *think*, *test*, *ting*, *town*, &c.

Between' dese 2 Aspirat's, is som affiniti: wie caused dem commonly to bē written alik'. For **T** is apt to bē eanged into **D**: as in *swi't* to *so'd*, *lo't* to *lod*, *mou't* mounds moudy, *clod* *clod's* to *clod*, *so'u't* *no't*, *sou'dern* *no'dern*: and de simple **D** in Duite, is as wel turned into **T** as into **D** in Englis: for, as wæ dey say, *do'*, *dan*, *de*, *dat*, *daer*, *du'*, *broder*, *fader*, *moder*, *weder*; wæ say *do'*, *dan*, *de*, *dat*, *der'*, *dou*, *broder*, *fader*, *moder*, *weder*; so wæ dey say *dank*, *dief*, *dick*, *ding*, *dorn*, *durst*, *dissel*, *dum* or *daum*, *donder*; wæ say *dank*, *teef'*, *tik*, *ting*, *town*, \* *turst* *stille*, *tum*, *tunder*.

Dese 2 Aspirat's **D** and **T** de Dut. and Fr. can hardly distinguish in sound from deir simple Consonants: but for, *dis ting*, wil say, *dis ting*.

**C** is meerly Englis, used altogeter in Englis words: in so mue dat many Englis words, mad' of Latin, doe turn de Latin simple **C**, into deir own aspirat' **C**: as *eain*, *eair*, *eaunt*, *eanel*, *calic'*, *eappel*, *eapster*, *ealt'*, *ealtiz'*, *cest*, *Earls*, &c. of *catena*, *cathedra*, *canro*, *canalis*, *calix*, *capella*, *capitulum*, *castus*, *castigo*, *cista*, *Carolus*, &c. So of de Græek *κεραυν* is mad' \* *Eyre*: dowg de Norderndialect, keeping stil de *k* wi' de Duite, doe't say *kirk*.

\* Dis writing is agreeable bo' to Antiquiti, (read *Polychronicon*) and to de original: for *Upsilon* is alwais, in Latin and Englis, turned into **T**; (see **T**) not into **D**: which is mad' of de diphong *u*: as in *Urania* *Eubulus*, of *εὐρυία* *Εὐβουλ*. And herfor' our Sou has il changed *Chyrch* into *Church*: de Nori might as wel say *kirk* for *kirk*.

Lik'wil' wæ'as de **D**. say *kamelot*, and de **F**. *camelot*, of *camelus*, becaus dat clo't was first mad' of camels hair; wæ say *eamlot*, wie is corruptly written *eamlet*.

De forc' of our **C** is mue unlik' dat of de Græek' *κ*:  
wie

wie is de aspiration of kappa or *κ*, not of **C**, wie dey hav' not. De Latins indeed, wie hav' no' *k*, ar fain to expref *κ* by *Ch*: but dey sound it lik' *κ*, as de Græek's doe': as in *Charites*, *charta*, *chelys*, *chiragra*, *chorda*, *chorus*, *chus*, *chylus*: De Germans writ' *Ch*, but dey pronounce it as de Græek' *κ*: as in *kyrch*: and in de Princes Motto, *ICHDICP*. De Frene also hav' *Ch*: but dey sound it as our *f*: as in *chemin chose*, *femin chose*. So dat de sound of our **C** seemet peculiar to de Englis: bēing neider in Græek', nor Latin; nor yet in Duite, or Frene pronounced as it is by us in dese woords, *ceat*, *cek*, *cek'*, *eil*, *eild'*, *eif*, *ecof*, *ecolen*, *eyre*, &c.

**T** befor' **C** (as *(a)* **D** befor' *g*) hat de us' of a *(b)* dubbled consonant: wie is, to signifi' de vouel precedent to be fort: as in *hate*, *pate*, *cate*, *dite*, *stite*; *hatees*, *hatees*, *catees*, *cateing*, *patees*, *patees*, *ditees*, *stitees*.

Dowg after a Consonant it bē alwais spared: as in *bene*, *sine*, *bele*, *file*, *bire*, *eyre*: and in soom oder woords, as *wie*, *tie*, *haet*, *hael*, of de **F**. *hacher*, (see de Index) mue, sue: and soom writ' *dierader* den *dite*.

*k* hat de forc' of de Græek' *κ*; wol' plac' hē supply-*et*: bēing found only in sue woords, as ar derived of de Græek': as *koler*, *karakter*, *kirurgian*, *kaos*, *kimera*, *Mikael*, *Tykirus*, &c. *k* den having a different sound from our **C**, it is meet' dat it hav' also a different karakter: (dat readers, not learned, may know wen to giv de on' sound, and wen de oder) wie ting de Latins neider coold' doe', becaus dey had no' *k* to join wi' deir aspiration; nor needed to doe', becaus dey had no' sound answerable to our **C**. So dat de Englis *k*, de Latin *Ch*, and de Græek' *κ*, ar alwais founded alik'; and non' of dem lik' our **C**.

**C** is a gros or dubble aspiration, used in many Englis woords: as *gost*, *laug*, *ligt*, *migt*, *hig*, *nig*, *naugt*, *noingt*, *eigt*, *weig*, *toug*, *enoug*, *ploug*, *houg*, *colug*, *doug*, &c. de wie de Norderndialect doe't yet rightly sound: and dey best, wie coom nærest to de *Wele*, wen dey say *baughkin* *dyoug*.  
But

\* yet is it vulgarly written *thirst*, dowgh it bē rightly sounded *thurst*: vid. c. 1, § 1, ¶ 2.

*(a)* *(b)* Tuck-  
ing dis us' of  
*D* befor' *g*, see  
*G*: and of  
a dubbled con-  
sonant, see e  
quiescent.

*k*

*C*



But de vulgar pronounciation of dis letter haȝ divers a-  
nomali's. Most commonly it is sounded lik' de single As-  
piration; as in *nowgt, naugt, botugt, caugt*: soomtim'  
lik' de simple *W*; as in *gost, wagen*, of D. *waeghen* or  
G. *waghen*: (for *waggon* haȝ no' ground, and der'for'  
cannot pas') soomtim' lik' *F*; as in *laug, colug, toug,*  
*enoug*, beeing commonly sounded laf, col, tuf, enuf: (in  
wie examples de Diphong loseȝ on' of his vowels: in de  
first 2 de subjunctiv', in de 2 last de prepositiv' vowel)  
and soomtim' it is not sounded at all; as in *boug, ploug,*  
*weig, rigt, sigt.*

*W* haȝ de forc' of de Greek' *Ϝ*: (as *k* haȝ of *x*, or *q*  
of *ϙ*) to wit, lik' our *F*: and yet it is wel retained, to few  
de original of de woord dat haȝ it: as in *pantasi, pila-*  
*soper, pyssician.* *vid.* § 1, ¶ 2.

*S* is sounded lik' de Frene *Ch*: (*vid.* *E*) as in *fall,*  
*seep, sin, fin, sibboleȝ.*

*W* is de last aspirat', peculiar to de Englis, as *E* is:  
beeing found neider in Hebru', nor Grek', nor Latin, nor  
Frene, nor Duite: wof' forc' is se'n in des' words, *wat,*  
*wen, wer', wit', wey, weel', welp, &c.* for wie de Duite  
*say, wat, wan, waer, wit, wei, toel, welp, &c.* So dat  
dis Aspirat' *W* doeȝ no les distinguis de Duite from *uȝ,*  
(dowg originally on' people) den de Aspirat' *S* did de  
*Epraimit's* from de men of *Gilead*, beeing all Hebru's.

*Judges cap.*  
12, 6.

## CAP. 2. Of Syllables.

### § 1. Of Diphongs.

**Q** F Letters ar mad' Syllables.

A Syllable is a single sound of on', or mo' let-  
ters. A Syllable of on' letter, is a vowel sounded  
by it self. A Syllable of many letters is eider a Diphong, or  
a Consonant-syllable.

A

A Diphong is a single sound of two vowels togeder: *Diphong.*

Diphongs ar in number 11: *ai, au; ea, ei, eo, eu; ie; oa, oi,*  
*ou; and ui:* in wie, *wen dey end' a woord,* *y* for *i* and  
*w* for *u* (sav' on'ly in *ou, vide infra*) is commonly u-  
sed: as in example: *bait, hair, say, pay; auger, naugt,*  
*aw, straw; yea, flea, eat, meat; rigt, marbeil, ey, dey;*  
*people, jeopardi, yeoman, weomen; eunuk', rheum, deuc',*  
*leud, ew, few, few, strew; chief, priest, brief, relief, field,*  
*field, lieu, view:* (but *ie* in de end' is not a diphong,  
but a vowel longed by *e* quiescent: as in *crie, die, espie;* \* *vid. cap. 1,*  
and in de deduced \* *crier, dier, espien*) so *boast, coast;* § 3, ¶ 2.  
*oil, toil, boy, coy; fruit, suit, buy, build.* Also *dou, nou,*  
*rou, sou, mou, found, sound, ground, oul, Boul, foul, our,*  
*hour, lour, sour, four,* \* *pour* verb, (for de substantiv' \* *fundo*  
dey writ' in two syllables † *pouer*) *hous, mous, sous, out,* † *posses*  
*pout, flout, sprout, stout, doubt, boug, ploug, toug, enoug,*  
*drougt, moug, &c.* In all wie de diphong *ou* haȝ a  
distinct sound from *o* wiȝ de consonant *w*: as in *son* and  
*solw, mou* and *molw*, to *bou* a *boim, Boul* *boim, foul* *foim,*  
*sour* *solur, croun* known, *boug* *stoug, drougt, ougt, &c.*  
*vid. D* in *e* quiescent.

*E* and *æ* ar no' Englis Diphongs: de Latins, for de  
Grek' *αι*, writ' *a*: for *oi* and de improper Diphong *æ*,  
*æ*: bot' wie dey sound as de single *e*: and de Englis for  
de Latin *ae* and *oe*, doeȝ bot' sound and writ' de single *e*:  
as in *equi, Cesar, Egypt, femal', penit, felicit, tragedi;*  
of *equitas, Cesar, Egyptus, famina, Phoenix, felicitas,* \* *Græcè τῆς*  
\* *tragedia.* *γῶνις, sicut*

Dis was general: but *nou*, borrowed words of rar'  
us', especially proper nam's, begin to resum' des' dip-  
hongs, for marks of deir original: as *Eneus, Equator,*  
*Aena; Eubæa, Acæton, æconomi.*

*Ee* and *Oo*, in common writ'ing, seem' diphongs: but *Ee & Oo.*  
indeed' ar vowels. *vid.* *E* and *OO* vowels.

De Frene hav' 2 triphongs, *ean* and *ien*: as in *bean, Ean.*  
and *lien*: but wæ mak' dem diphongs, by canging *u* *ien.*  
vowel into *v* consonant, eider single or dubble: as *liebte-*  
*nant, lieu, beawti.*

D

A

A Consonant-  
syllable.

A Consonant-syllable is dat, wie, besid's a vowel or dip̄long, haʔ on' or mo' Consonants in it: as, am, aib, and, boil, burn, round, woʔld, wrongt, strong, strang', strengʔ.

## CAP. 2.

## § 2, Of Spelling.

I

For de tru' spelling of Syllables, fowr things ar to bee observed.

First de forc' of single vowels, boʔ' fort and produced, is distinctly to bee known.

E, O, OO.

E, o, and oo, differing from demselves in qantiti, hav' yet de sam' sound: as in bek and beak, werry and wer' cost and coast, fox and fox', coom and coom', soon and soon', moon and moon'.

A, I, II.

A, I, and II, differing from demselves in qantiti, differ also in sound: having on' sound wen dey ar long, and an oder wen fort: as in man' and man, sin' and sin, tun' and tun, appeereʔ.

E &amp; I.

E and I long hav' very different sounds: as in heeb' and hid', hee' and hil', weel' and wil', ween' and win', see'n and sign': but wen dey ar fort, dey ar all on': in so mue dat de sound of ee fort is \* commonly exprest by i fort: for wer'as wee say heeb', heeb' hee', weel', ween', green', keen', ween', see'n, seep', sleep', feet', fleet', &c. wiʔ ee long; if wee wil fort en dis sound; wee writ' did, hid, hil, wil, dim, sim, grin, kin, win, sin, sip, slip, fit, flit, not wiʔ ee, but wiʔ i fort.

OO, U.

Lik'wis' OO and U long differ mue in sound; as in fool' and ful', rood' and rud', meet' and mut': but wen dey ar fort, dey ar all on': for good and gud, blood and blud, woollf and wulff, tooong and tung, hav' de sam' sound.

A.  
E.

Mor'over A haʔ soomtim' de sound of ai, and soomtim' of au: Also E haʔ soomtim' de sound of E, and o of oo: see mor' cap. 1, § 2.

II.

Next is de sound of Dip̄long to bee known.

De

De rigt sound of ai, au, ei, eu, di, ou, is de mixt sound of de 2 vowels, were'of dey ar mad': as bait, baut, bey, hebo, coy, cou: no oderwis' dan it is in de Græk'.

But ai, in imitation of de Frene, is soomtim' corruptly founded lik' e: as in may, nay, play, pray, say, stay, stray, flay: specially in words originally Frene, as pay, baili, travail: dowg plaid hav' lost his natural orthograp̄i, and wee writ' as wee speak, plead.

Au in Pauls and his compounds, Pauls-croff, Pauls-eyre-pard, &c. de Londoners pronounc', after de Frene manner, as ow.

Di, in boy, wee found (as de Frene doo') woë: for wer'as dey writ' bois, soit, droit; dey say bwoes, swoet, drwoet.

Ou in de substantiv' termination \* out (as honour, labour, succour) and in de adjectiv' termination † ous (as glorious, gracious, prosperous) is founded as oo or u fort.

bonr: but Latin Verbals, in or, begin nou to keep' deir termination: as tutor, pastor.

† Adjectiv's in ous ar formed regularly of Substantiv's, by adding ous or ous: as of danger dangerous, of wonder wonderful, of mischief mischievous, of marvell marvellous, of right righteous, of outrag' outrageous: lik'wis', in woords borrowed of de Latin, of scandal scandalous, of valour valorous, and of vertu' vertuous, of vic' vicious, of grac' gracious, of spac' spacious: de which, if dey wer' formed of de Latin Adjectiv's in osus, shoold' bee written vituous, vitious, grations, spations: aldowngh der' bee soom few, dat hav' no' oder derivation, dan of de Latin Adjectiv's in us and osus, der' beeing no' English Substantiv's, wher'of dey might bee formed: as frivolous, preposterous, notorious, pernicious, prodigious: boisterous seem's not derived; and covetous derived of a Verb.

Dis beeing generall, may bee suffered as an Idiom: but in oder syllables of soom few woords, wer'of der' is no' certain rul' to bee given, it is not so excusable: as wen wee writ' bloud, floud, courag', scourg', flourif, nourif, young, youʔ, woulf, double, trouble, &c. for blood, flood, coorag', scurg', flourif, nouriʔ, yung, youʔ, wulff, trubble, &c. for de sam' writing haʔ an oder sound

D 2

in



as loud, proud, tour, scour, mound, mout, toul, seoul, doubt, trout: and de sam' found, ha: an oder writing in good, food, bud, mud, burg', purg', furrow, murrain, bang, gulf, bubble, stubble, &c.

Neider is der' any mor' reason wy in would, could, fould, moun, toun, † woul, wound, ou fould' bee writ-  
 † for woul' of woven, as  
 warp becaus  
 warped or  
 wrapped about  
 de beam.  
 ten for w long; dan dar, for cool', pool', fool', toul', skool',  
 stool, hool', boorn', moon', doon', wee fould' writ'  
 coul, poul, foul, toul, skoul, stoul, houl, bourn, moun,  
 doun.

De caus of dis cacograpi, wie cause: sue difficulti and  
 uncertainci, is a causles affectation of de Frene dialect:  
 wo for de found of w (wie in deir languag' is frequent)  
 doo' soomtim' writ' o, (vide D in cap. 1, § 2) and often-  
 tim's; ou: as dey writ' i, ai, oi, and found ee, e, wo':  
 (vid ai & oi supra) or as dey writ' en, an, aw, and found  
 an, aun, ow: for entend, command, costean; saying antand,  
 coomand, coteow, &c. But, dat dey speak oderwis' dan  
 dey writ', is no' reason dat wee fould' writ' oder-  
 wis' dan wee speak: considering wat an eas and certainti  
 it wold' bee, boi' to de readers and writers, dat every  
 letter wer' content wi: its own found; and non' did in-  
 trud' upon de rigt of an oder.

Our.

De termination Our accented, is founded in two syl-  
 lables: as in debour, destour; and in all monosyllables, as  
 our, hour, bour, flour, tour, four, lout, scour † pour  
 Verb: de Noun is, for differenc', written in 2 syllables  
 \* pouter: and so ar all de Substantiv's in de plural number;  
 as flowers, touers, fowers: and soomtim' in de singular,  
 not on'ly in vers; but in prof' also.

Eu.

De diprion Eu is distinguished from e wi: u, as wel  
 in Englis as Latin: and der'for' dey er grossly, dat, for  
 Eunuk', say Ebnuk': for Euphus, Ebyphus.

Ea, & Oa.

For de rigt found of Ea, and Oa, see cap. 1, § 3.

Ea for Ee.

Ea is soomtim' abusiv'ly written for ee: as in \* tear,  
 \* lachryma. year, appear: for seeing wee say tear', peer', appear';  
 wy doo' wee not writ' so, dat strangers may read so?

as wee doo' in de lik'; beer', heer', neer', peer', &c. For  
 ea ha: an oder kind' of found: as in bear, fear, † tear,  
 vide C long in cap. 1, § 3. But appear' (you say) ha:  
 need' to bee written wi: a, becaus it come: of de Latin  
 appareo. If ea wold' ber' de found, dat wer' som rea-  
 son: oderwis' wat is mor' usual, dan in de deduced to  
 eang' a vowel? as in vertu' of virtus, common of commu-  
 nis, second of secundus, move' of moveo, p'roov' of proba,  
 succed' of succedo, cred' of credo, clear' of clarus, appear'  
 of appareo.

Dear [charus] (wer' of come: dearling) differs from  
 deer' [carus, and dama,] as wel in voice as writing; ea  
 beeing rigtly founded as e long, not as ee: and wear'p  
 (wer' of come: wearling) ha: de lik' found and ortho-  
 grapi: and yet soom, in pronouncing dear and wear', in-  
 clin' too mue unto ee; and de deduced dearling and wear-  
 ling dey found as mue upon de a: as wen dey say, It's  
 better bee an old mans darling, dan a yung mans wear-  
 ling.

Lik'wis' \* to hear seeme: to bee rigtly written; and  
 de ancient found to be according: not on'ly becaus I find'  
 it alwais so spelled, as well in ancient as modern' writ-  
 ings; but also becaus de cognata † heard, hearken, and ear  
 hav' de sam' orthograpi: aldowg in hear and ear, soom  
 corruptly found ea lik' ee, and in heard and hearken  
 lik' a.

In heart cor, dis diprion ha: de room' and found of Ea for A.  
 de vowel a. De ancient writing wer' of was wi: an e, wie  
 de Duite doo' yet keep': and in de old' Bible it is most  
 commonly written hert: dowg soomtim' der' also, and  
 lik'wis' in de \* Homeli's, (according to de received \* Impr. A.D.  
 found) it bee written hart: but de nu' mixt writing of e 1563. pag. 88.  
 and a, wie seeme: to participat' of boi', agree: indeed' 4 times.  
 to neider: becaus ea is e produced, and boi' e in hert,  
 and a in hart ar fort. Seeing der'for' wee hav' nou  
 qit' lost de found of hert, and doo' generally found it  
 hart; if wee wil notifi' de found of our voic' by de forc'  
 of

of de letters ; we must also writ<sup>t</sup> hart, and not heart ;  
wie is funder of de sound dan hert : neider scold<sup>d</sup> dis-  
let, dat hart *ceruus* is so written : for as dey bo<sup>t</sup> ar nou  
founded alik<sup>e</sup> wi<sup>t</sup> an a, so wer<sup>e</sup> dey formerly written a-  
lik<sup>e</sup> wi<sup>t</sup> an e ; as yet dey bo<sup>t</sup> ar in de Duite. And der<sup>e</sup>,  
for<sup>e</sup> to affect a differenc<sup>e</sup> wer<sup>e</sup> non<sup>e</sup> nou is, nor heer<sup>e</sup>  
for<sup>e</sup> was, is vain and need<sup>e</sup>les ; seeing dat polysema ar  
frequent in all languages : wie yet may wel bee used  
wi<sup>t</sup>out ambiguiti in construction ; de words conjoyned  
manifesting de intended signification of de *homonymon*,  
or ambiguous woord : as *Psalm* 42. Lik<sup>e</sup> as de hart braye<sup>t</sup>  
after de water-hoek<sup>s</sup> ; and *Psalm* 45. My hart is en-  
diting of a good matter.

Es, & le.  
Vi.

Co and ie ar sounded as eo : as in people, friend.  
Hi is soontim<sup>e</sup> sounded mor<sup>e</sup> upon de u, as in fruit,  
suit, huiis, huiit ; soontim<sup>e</sup> mor<sup>e</sup> upon de i, as in buy,  
huib, conduit, juic<sup>e</sup> ; in Duite it is sounded bo<sup>t</sup> ways :  
soom saying Dutemen, and soom Ditsmen. *vide Dite*  
*in Indice*.

III.

Firdly is to bee noted de forc<sup>e</sup> of de Consonants : and  
specially of dem dat vari : as de hard and soft sound of  
C and G, bo<sup>t</sup> in fort and long syllables : de not soun-  
ding of H and oder consonants in soom words : de *ze*  
lik<sup>e</sup> sound of f, and de *es* lik<sup>e</sup> sound of t ; lik<sup>e</sup> wi<sup>t</sup> de  
differenc<sup>e</sup> between<sup>e</sup> de aspirat<sup>s</sup> and deir simples, and of  
de fort and long E, &c.

Def<sup>t</sup> ings observed, any single or lon<sup>e</sup> syllable, is ea-  
sily spelled by de forc<sup>e</sup> of all de letters conjoyned in it : as  
by E-a-t-l-s, Carls.

IV.

De last 3ing requisit<sup>e</sup> to tru<sup>e</sup> spelling, is de rigt dividing  
of Syllables, wen der<sup>e</sup> ar many in on<sup>e</sup> woord : for wie,  
divers directions ar given.

De first is, So many vowels, and diphtongs, so many  
syllables : as in a-mi-a-ble, hai-nous.

2. A Consonant dubbled is divided : on<sup>e</sup> going to de  
former, de oder to de following vowel : as in bo<sup>t</sup>-roto.

3. A Consonant between<sup>e</sup> 2 vowels goe<sup>t</sup> to de latter :  
as in ma-mi-fest.

4. Con-

4. Consonants dat may begin a woord, must begin a  
syllable : as a-gree, be-stow<sup>e</sup>, re-strain.

5. Oder Consonants ar divided : as in god-ly, wis-  
dom, wil-der-nes.

But non<sup>e</sup> of des<sup>e</sup> is generall.

For

1. C quiescent, wer<sup>e</sup> soever, doo<sup>t</sup> not increas de number  
of syllables : as Jam<sup>s</sup>, leob<sup>s</sup>, to writ<sup>t</sup>, book<sup>s</sup>, wis<sup>ly</sup>.

2. In all, call, fall, and de lik<sup>e</sup>, dubble I goe<sup>t</sup> to de  
sam<sup>e</sup> syllable. *vide H*.

3. X goe<sup>t</sup> alwais to de former vowel : as in mix-en,  
for-es, ex-ample : and so doo<sup>t</sup> de single Consonant in  
en-amel, in-ordinat<sup>e</sup>, un-east, need-e<sup>t</sup>, hear-ing,  
root-ed, &c : for letters joyned in de root<sup>e</sup>, must not bee  
parted in de brances.

4. Consonants dat may begin a woord, go<sup>e</sup> not alwais  
to de vowel following : as in ag-let, buk-ler, cob-ler,  
bas-ket, raf-cal, hac-ney, pas-qil, pit-mier, wis-per :  
(for wee hav<sup>e</sup> glan, clean, blak, scap<sup>e</sup>, scald, know, squib,  
smart, spend) and specially in compounds, and deriva-  
tiv<sup>s</sup> : as mid-rif, mid-wif<sup>e</sup>, ho<sup>t</sup>-man, mis-tak<sup>e</sup>,  
trans-pos<sup>e</sup>, sap-ling, meek<sup>e</sup>-nes.

5. Neider ar Consonants dat cannot begin a woord al-  
wais divided : as in mo<sup>rn</sup>-ing, geld-ing, lodg-ed, cat-e-  
e<sup>t</sup> : (not mor-ning, gel-ding, lod-ged, cat-e<sup>t</sup>) becaus  
letters joyned in de root<sup>e</sup>, ar not divided in de brances.

Def<sup>t</sup> Directions der<sup>e</sup>for<sup>e</sup>, beeing dus uncertain for de  
Englis, leav<sup>e</sup> wee dem to de Latin, wof<sup>e</sup> dey ar : & let dis-  
on<sup>e</sup> rul<sup>e</sup> serv<sup>e</sup> us for all. Syllables ar so to bee divided in  
spelling, as dey ar in speaking : and so consequently in writ-  
ing at de lin<sup>s</sup> ends : as in all de for<sup>e</sup> cited examples may  
appee<sup>r</sup>. De Latin<sup>s</sup> indeed<sup>e</sup>, by de fow<sup>r</sup> direction, divid<sup>e</sup>  
des<sup>e</sup> and de lik<sup>e</sup> words befor<sup>e</sup> de consonants dat may be-  
gin a woord : do-ctrina, san-ctitas, scri-ptura, pro-speri-  
tas, ge-stu, qua-stio, a-xis. &c. but it fitte<sup>t</sup> us better, to  
spel dem as wee speak dem, and writ<sup>e</sup> dem as wee spel  
dem ; placing de Hypen dus : doc-trin<sup>e</sup>, sanc-titi, scrip-  
tur<sup>e</sup>, pros-periti, ges-tur<sup>e</sup>, ques-tion, ar-estree.

G A P. 3.

## CAP. 3. Of Words.

## § 1. Of their sorts.

**A**S of Letters, Syllables, so of Syllables, Words are made.

A Word is either with number and case, as Noun and Verb; or without, as Preposition and Adverb. And these are either Original, or Deduced.

Original, or Root I call that, whereof an order is made; whether it be Primitive, Simple, or Rect; Deduced, or Brane that, which is made of an order; whether it be Derivative, Compound, or Oblique. So that, in divers respects, the same word may be Original, & Deduced: as *woody*, in respect of *wood*, is deduced, because derived of it: and the same, in respect of *praise-woody*, is original; because of it and *praise*, *praise-woody* is compounded. So to *estrang*, is deduced of *strang*, and original of *estranged*, which is his oblique. Likewise *gratia*, *grac*, *gracious*: *bak*, *bakward*, *bakwardnes*: &c.

## Number.

Number is either Singular, of one; or Plural, of more.

## Case.

Case is the different termination of the same word, in the same \* Number and † Person; as *man* *mans*, *loob* *loobed*. Cases, in Latin, of Nouns be six; of Verbs \* more: in English of each sort derived are but two: Rect and Oblique. † So *loobest*, and *loobes*, are not properly cases of *loob*; nor *loobedst* of *loobed*; but divers persons of the Cases: unless you will call them cases of Cases, because they are different terminations of the same Cases.

\* Because every variation, in Mood, Tense, Number, and Person, is with them counted a Case. *vid. Rhet. 1. 1, c. 23.*

## CAP. 3.

## CAP. 3. § 2. Of a Noun:

## ¶ I. Of a Noun Substantiv.

**A** Noun is a word of Number and Case, without difference of time: and that either absolute, or imperfect: [which is called a Pronoun.]

A Noun absolute is the name of a thing: which derived may have the article *A* or *De* before it. And it is either Substantiv, or Adjectiv.

A Substantiv is that, which, without an Adjectiv, may have the Articles before it: as a *man*, *de man*: but *A*, if a vowel follow, assumes *n*: as an *act*, an *able*, an \* *honest man*. Also *A* agrees only to the singular: *De* to both numbers: as *de man*, *de men*. \* because *heer* is not founded: but *where* it is founded, it needeth not: as a *hoys*, a *heedious*, a *horrible* beast.

The Singular number of a Noun Substantiv being known, the Plural is made of it, by adding *s* or *n*: either with the sonant set before, so making an order syllable; or without it, in the same syllable.

The Plural is made of the Singular by adding *es*, when the Singular endeth in *s*, \* *t*, \* *c*, *dg*, \* *g*, *te*, \* *e*, *e*, *f*, or \* *ce* quiescent in *t*, *c*, *g*, *ch*, is not expressed in the plural before *x*: as of *hoys*, *hous*, *trespas*, *witnes*, *clou*, *coz*, *plac*, *pledg*, *cag*, *pate*, *aces*, *eyces*, *hif*, *bores*: but *t* in *es*, *houses*, *trespases*, *witneses*, *cloues*, *cozses*, *places*, *pledges*, *ages*, *patces*, *aces*, *eyces*, *fises*, *bores*: but *t* in *es*, monosyllables, immediately following a single vowel, is *vid. S.* *dubbled* in the plural: as of *cros*, *lof*, *al*, *mes*; *crosses*, *losses*, *alles*, *messes*.

The Plural is made of the Singular, by adding *s* without the sonant, when the Singular endeth in any order letter: as *web* *webs*, *rob* *robs*, *rod* *rods*, *bee* *bees*; so \* *fæ*, *lee*, *tree*, *keys*, *cunnis*, *flis*, *toes*, *foes*, *pu*, *bulls*, *book*, *eunuk*, *bels*, *seals*, *rams*, *gam*, *guns*, *bon*, *bars*, \* Aldowgh in the Sing. *e* quiescent bee not usually expressed after the terminant.

bars, car's, siebs, doobs, lats, e'ws, mous, sous, bows,  
bous, trobgs, houggs, lats, me's, &c.

De found of dis s see in S.

But heer' is mue anomali': for foot' make't feet', too't  
tee't, goot' geef', lous mous, lif' mil' ; staf, calf, leaf,  
seaf, beaf, reef', knif', lif', wif', loaf, turf, wulf, mak'  
stab's, calbs, leabs, seabs, beeb's, reeb's, knib's, lib's,  
wib's, loabs, turbs, wulbs ; f turned into v: and cloz,  
mou't, mak' clod's, mouds ; t turned into d.

Plural in n.

De Plural number is lik' wif' mad' of de Singular, by  
adding en : as of op' oren, eik' eic' en, marg' margen, bro-  
der broderen, and contracte' bredren, of eild' ( r put be-  
tween' ) eildren, of man' mannen in de D. ( vide B ) wie  
wee contract into men, of hous' heusen, dowg' most' usu-  
ally houses, of hof' peas, hosen' peasen : but in deif' two  
de singular is most' used for de plural : as a pair of  
hof', a pek of peas: dowg' de Londoners seem' to mak'  
it a regular plural, calling a peas a pea.

De Plural is mad' of de Singular, by adding n. without  
e sonant ; wen de singular endet in a vowel : as of Bēe'  
Bēe'n : for so it is in de proverb.

Hee dat keep's wel theep' and bee'n,

Slaep' or wak', his triff' cooms in. Of ey  
eyn, so' so'n, sw' sw'n : dowg' mor' usually bee's, eys,  
so's, sw's : of cou, sou, ( wi't a little chang' ) kin', twinn'.  
Dis termination was mor' frequent in de old Englif: wie  
ha't of boek' boeken, for book's : of buk' buken, [ bee'es : ]  
of burg' burgen, [ burrougs towns : ] of gebod' geboden,  
[ prayers : ] of gebod' geboden [ commandments : ] &c.

De Nederlanders, for de most part, form de plural in  
n, so distinguising it from de obliq' : as herten, lippen,  
woorden, handen, werken, dingen, psalmen : seldom in  
s, as broeders, baders : yet also badeten.

De Rect cal' of a noun Substantiv' is de Nominativ':  
wie, in construction, may coom befor' de Verb: as I man  
loebet.

De Obliq' is de genitiv' : wie is formed of de Rect  
by

by adding s or es, no oderwis' dan de plural number  
is : as a mans wisdom', a horses streng', an asses burden,  
&c. wie form is common to us wi't de Duite, and oder  
parts of de Teutonik tung: as \* Hy heeft hemselven Gods \* Joh. 19. 7.  
sone gemaekt.

De Obliq', or genitiv', is de sam' in bo't Numbers :  
except de Rect plural end' in n : for den de genitiv' plural  
is mad' by adding s to de n : as eickens meat, eildrens  
bread : except also wen de plural ha't eanged from letter  
of de singular : as a knif's edg, knib's edges.

Not' heer' dat de genitiv' is alwais set befor' de noun  
dat governe't it : as Abrahams God : aldowg' de Duite  
do't often set it after : as † Ich ben de God Abrahams, † Mat. 22 : 32  
end de God Isaaks, end de God Jacobs.

Dis Teutonik termination of de genitiv', soom refined  
wit ha't turned to his : perswading himself dat s is but  
a corrupt abbreviation of his, wie hee' thought necessary  
to restor' : and der'for' hee' wil not writ', my matters  
soon is a eild', but my matter his soon is a eild' : wie is  
just as good, as if in Latin hee' wou'd' say, not *Heri filius*,  
but *Herus ejus filius, est infans*.

De oder Obliq' cases of de Latins, ar supplied by de  
Rect, eider wi't, or without prepositions, as de sens shall  
requir' : as de learning of de master, I gib de master or  
to de master, I prais de master, I speak against, or for  
de master.

Of certain Substantiv's ar formed Diminutiv's, by ad-  
ding on' of deif' particles, [ et or let, tel, ling, kin : ] wie  
hav' de forc' of little or \* petti set befor' de Primitiv'.  
I. Dimin. in et.

As of cusen, cabin, cask, capon, lanner, eagle, † mall,  
croun, pistol, ok', pak, pok', ham, de Frene \* bach, and † malleus.  
poul, boul, trump ; ar formed cusenet, [ a little cusen ] ca-  
binet [ a petti cabin ] casket, caponet, lanneret, eaglet,  
mallet, crounet, pistolet, oket, packet, poket, hamlet, hae-  
et, pullet, bullet, trumpet.

Of soar, hog, pik', cok ; soarel, hogrel, pikrel, cokrel.

E 2

2. Of Dim. in rel.

Cases of a  
Noun Sub.

3. Of duk, goos', cat, pork, field; dukling, gosling, kit, Dimin. in ling. ling, porkling, filling. Aldowg commonly ling, beeing compounded w<sup>th</sup> a woord importing soom Adjunct, signifyinge de Subject der'of: as \* bearding, wearling, fondling, hir'ling, sab'ling, (a) itipling, worldling, eang'ling, sukling, titling, knotling, peer'ling, punling, (b) grotling, sozling, fatling, itarbling, underling, sapling, &c. lik' as let, joyned to a woord importing a Subject, signifyinge an Adjunct der'of: as cozlet, caplet, frontlet, brat'let, partlet; for attir' or furnitur' of de body, of de hed, de forhed, de arm, de nek: (wie is de parting of de hed and body) dowg soomtim', *euphonia gratia*, I bee omitted: as gorget, not gozget.

4. Of lam, dwarf, † F. *nappe*: lanekin, dwarfkin, napkin. Dim. in kin. Dis diminution is of divers nam's, especially nik-nam's: as of Tom, Will, Dick, Sim, \* Hodg, Hob, Mat, Wat, Hal, Hal; and of de Frene *Pierre*, and *Jean*: ar mad' Tomkin, Wilkin, Dickin, Simkin, Hodgkin, Hopkin, Matkin, Watkin, Halkin, Halkin, (or, after de Frene pronounciation, Halwkin, Hawkin,) Perkin, Jenken. \* Hodg, Hob, &c. de nik-nam's of Roger, Robert, Watjesu, Gualter, Harri, Mart.

(a) Strip seemet to hav' signified as much as grow or spring: as in dis phras', hee has out-script all his felloes: and so strippling and springall ar taken for de sam'.

(b) De nam' of a two-yearling sheep': which de first year, whil' hee is a teg, is but a little sheep': de next year hee growet to his bignes, and is called a grotling. For dat which wee call great, our Ancestors (as de Dutch now doo') called grot': wher'of our piec' of 4d, beeing formerly great, (even as great as a shilling now is, becaus den 20<sup>d</sup>, or 5 grot's weighed an ounce) is called a grot': vide Pound in Indice.

## C A P. 3, § 2

## ¶ 1. Of a Noun Adjectiv'.

An Adjectiv' implyet a qualiti belonging to a Substantiv', without wie hee cannot hav' it or de befor' him: as a good man, de wis' man, de godly, de wicked: under-stand men.

All

All our Adjectiv's ar lik' de Latin aptor' *frugi*: wie has all boz' numbers and cases, under on' voic': as good, bad: a good man, good men, of a good man, to a good man, I loov a good man, wit a good man.

## Comparison of Adjectiv's.

An Adjectiv' is eider Positiv' and Absolut'; or Respe- Positiv'. De Positiv' signifyet soom \* Adjunct absolut'ly \* in concreto, without excels or defect: as swet' *dulcis*. Respectiv's doo' eider increas or decreas de signification of deir Positiv'. Respectiv's increasing hav' 2 degre'es: Comparativ' in respect of on', as swetter *dulcior*; and Superlativ' in respect of many, as swetest, *dulcissimus*. Respectiv's decreasing hav' lik' wis' two degre'es: Diminutiv', wie decrease de signification of his Positiv' in part', in part' reteining it; as swetif, a little sweet'; & Privativ' wie decrease it altogether; as unswet', not or no wit swet' *vid. & infra*.

Respectiv' Adjectiv's ar known, and formed of deir Positiv's, by certain peculiar Not's: wie ar eider Particles, or Integral words, [explanations of de Particles:] and de Particles ar eider Prepositiv', or Subjunctiv'.

De Comparativ' is formed of his Positiv' by de Sub-Comparat. junctiv' Particle *er*, or de Integral sign' moz' precedent: and de Superlativ' by de subjunctiv' particle *est*, or de Superlat. integral most precedent: as of hard, harder or moz' hard; hardest or most hard: soft, softer or moz' soft; softest, or most soft: hig, higer, highest: low, lower, lowest: &c.

But heer' is soom anomali': as good, better, best: evil \* † worse & il bad naugt, \* worse, worst: many, moz' or mo', lesser ar not most: little, † les, least: nig, niger, nigest or next: comparativ's, (dowg neer' bee altogether regular, making neerer and but superfluous comparativ's of comparativ's: which soom ignorantly us' for worse and les: even as dey say unloof' dat is tyed, unafro dat is frozen, unrip' dat is sewed; for loof', jaw, rip: and most highest, most mightiest, &c.



nearest) far, farther or fardet, fardest or fardest: so fur, in de sam' sens, further or furdur, furbest or furdett. But wen de sign' most is put after de adjectiv'; for o, u fort is vulgarly sounded: as inner, innermost, and inmost: outer, [extern] outermost, and outmost: and utter, [extream] uttermost, and utmost: upper, uppermost; under, undermost; and † neder, nedermost: former, formost, and first: hinder, hindermost, and himmost. Wer' do' dat end in er ar positiv's (not comparativ's) derived of de Adverbs, in, out, up, under, \* bened', behind': except former, wie is comparativ'; wof' positiv' for' (of befor') is found on'ly in composition: as de for'-man, a for'-hoos, de for'-hed: but commonly pronounced fort, forman, &c.

† D. Neder as  
Nederland.

\* not beneat:  
D. beneden,  
S. benedden.

Diminutiv'.

De Diminutiv' is formed of his Positiv', by de sub-  
junctiv' Particle *if*; or de integral sign' *soomwat*, or a  
little: as in Latin by adding *ulus*, or prefixing *sub*. For  
example: wit<sup>if</sup> [soomwat wit', or a little wit'] of wit':  
as of *candidus*, *candidulus* or *subcandidus*. So black<sup>if</sup> of  
black: as of *niger*, *nigellus* or *subniger*. So sweet<sup>if</sup> of  
sweet', and sour<sup>if</sup> of sour: as *subdulcis* *dulciculus* of  
*dulcis*, and *subacidus* *acidulus* of *acidus*.

But dis particle *if* added to a Substantiv', signifyez as  
mue as lik' or resembling de sam': even as *ly* or *lik'*  
doez, beeing so compounded: as in de' words, eldis,  
foolis, manly, Cristianlik'.

Privativ'.

De Privativ' is formed of his Positiv' by de Preposi-  
tiv' particle *un*; or de Integral sign' *not* or *no* wit, [ex-  
planations der' of: ] as of godly, wit', tristy, is formed  
ungodly, unwit', untristy: i.e. not, or no wit godly, &c.  
and dat in words derived of de Latin, (wof' Privativ'  
particle is *in*) as wel as in words originally Englis: as  
unhonest, unjust, unfortunat', unequal; of *inhonestus*, *in-*  
*justus*, *infortunatus*, *inequalis*: aldowg soom doo' keep' de  
Latin particle *in*: as intemperat', impenitent, inexcus-  
sable.

sable, immortal: and soom ar used boz' ways: as uncon-  
stant inconstant, indecent indecent, imperfect imperfect,  
impossible impossible, &c. In wie uncertainty de com-  
mon us' is to bee followed.

De subjunctiv' particle *les*, beeing added to de Ab-  
stract or Substantiv', ha' de sam' sens, dat de prepositiv'  
particle ha' wi' de Concret' or Adjectiv': as in untristy  
and tristles, unguilty & guiltles, ungracious and grac'  
les.

Dis Privativ' particle *un* is prefixed to certain verbs  
also, and deir Participles: as to unbind' unbound, to un-  
fold' unfolded, to uncover uncovered: and to soom Par-  
ticiples, wof' verbs hav' it not: as unbowed, unboken,  
unbuilt, uncut, uncalled, uncondemned, unbelov'd, and  
de Substantiv' unbeleef'.

Not' heer' dat many Positiv's hav' neider of de de-  
creasing Respectiv's formed of dem, by de Particles: as  
glad, bold, nimble, &c. and few doo' usually admit boz':  
as pal' pal' *if*, but not unpal'; bitter bitter<sup>if</sup>, but not  
unbitter: so tru' untru', but not truis; just unjust, but  
not just<sup>if</sup>.

### CAP. 3, § 2:

#### ¶ 3, Of a Pronoun.

And sue is a Noun absolut'. A Pronoun is a \* Noun \* † A Pronoun  
† imperfect, dat cannot hav' a or de befor' it. is a Noun, be-  
caus it is a

woord of number, wizout difference of tim': and imperfect, dat cannot hav' a be-  
for' it; becaus it is not de nam' of a thing: dowgh it bee always spoken of a Noun  
absolut': as I, min', dis, wie.

A Pronoun is of 3 sorts:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Personal.} \\ 2 \text{ Demonstrativ'.} \\ 3 \text{ Relativ'.} \end{array} \right.$

1 Personals.

Personals bee 3ree: wie hav' 2 cases [ Rect and Ob-  
liq' ] in boz' numbers: as

Sing.

\* *Wee*, D. *my*: which is soomtim' used for de Rect: as when dey say, *My dank u*: according to which wee yet say, *Mye links*.

† *ye*, D. *ght. vid. p* in *Indice*.

\* *You*, D. *is*: so *your*, D. *uswe*, G. *uswer*. So dat, as wel by original as found, des' woords shoold' rader bee written *yu*, and *yur*: for *ou* is a diphthong, which ha1 an oder sound: as in *dou*, and *our*.

† *i e*, Genit. De Obliq' cas' is not heer' de Genitiv', as in de Noun absolut': but a cas', wer' of all de † Latin obliq's ar mad': as of de obliq' *Dæ* ar mad' G. of *dæ*, D. to *dæ*, Ac. by *dæ*, Abl. wi1 *dæ*: And de Genitiv' of de possessor, is supplied by de Possessiv': as, for de life' of *dæ*, *dy lif'*: Rect: *vid. § 2*, so *my hous*, *his land*.

Possessiv's. Of des' 3 Personals ar derived Possessiv's: *wie*, (lik' oder Adjectiv's) hav' no' cas': as

Sing.	{	1 <i>My</i> ,	{	plur.	{	our.
		2 <i>Dy</i> ,				your. <i>vid. you</i> .
		3 <i>His</i> ,				plur. <i>deir</i> .
<i>Hir</i> ,						
		<i>Its</i> ,				

For *my* and *dy* ar used *min'* and *din'*, and to *dos'* dat end' in *r*, is added *s*; wen dey ar put wi1out Substantiv's: as *wol' ho1s is dis*? it is *min'*, not *din'*: it is *hirs*, or *ours*; not *yours*, nor *deirs*.

Also *min'* and *din'* may bee used befor' a vowel: as *my* or *min' arm*: *dy* or *din' arrow*.

Compounds.

Des' Personals & Possessiv's ar soomtim' compounded wi1 *Self*: *wie* signifyet a bodi's own person: *dus*.

1. Sing.	{	<i>My self</i> ,	{	plur.	{	our selbs.
		<i>I my self</i> ,				wee our selbs.
		<i>My in' own self</i> ,				our own selbs.
2. Sing.	{	<i>Dy self</i> ,	{	plur.	{	your selbs.
		<i>Dou dy self</i> ,				you your selbs.
		<i>Din' own self</i> ,				your own selbs.

3. Sing.

3. Sing.	{	<i>Himself</i> ,	{	plur.	{	demselbs.
		<i>her self</i> ,				
		<i>it self</i> ,				
		<i>hee himself</i> ,				plur. <i>dey demselbs</i> .
		<i>see her self</i> ,				
	{	<i>his own self</i> ,	{	plur.	{	<i>deir own selbs</i> .
		<i>hir own self</i> ,				
		<i>its own self</i> ,				

Pronouns Demonstrativ' ar *are*:

II. Demonstrat.

Sing.	{	<i>Dis</i> ,	{	plur.	{	des'.
		<i>dat</i> ,				dos'.
		<i>de sam'</i> ,				de sam'.

De last may bee compounded wi1 *self*: as *de self sam'*: de oder two wi1 *sam'*, or *self-sam'*: as *dis sam'*, *dis self sam'*, *dat sam'*, *dat self sam'* *ring*: *des' sam'*, *des' self sam'*, *dos' sam'*, *dos' self sam'* *tings*.

Relativ's ar lik' wi1 3: *wo*, *wie* or *de wie*, and *dat*. III. Relativ's.

*Wo* is referred on'ly to persons [men and spirits:] *wie* and *dat*, indifferently to any *ring*: as *de man wie spak' to mee*, *de man dat spak' to mee*: *de ho1s wie I saw*, *de ho1s dat I saw*.

*Wo* ha1 de obliq' *Wom'*: as *of wom'*, *to wom'*, *to wards wom'*, *from wom*: besid's de possessiv' *wol'*: as *wol' book' is dis*? *Wie* and *dat* serv for bo1 cases. And des' all ar used in bo1' numbers.

*Dat* soomtim' importe1 as *mue* as, *dat wie*: as *I gib you dat you ask*; for *I gib you dat wie you ask*: and so is *wat* used also: as *I gib you wat you ask*: *hear wat I say*.

*Wer'*, wi1 certain Prepositions following it, [as *a*, *bout*, *at*, *by*, *in*, *of*, *unto*, *wi1*, ] is put for *wie*, wi1 *de sam'* going befor' it: as *wer' in*, for *in wie*: and so may *heer'* and *der'* bee used for *dis* and *dat*: as *heer' wi1*, *der' wi1*; for *wi1 dis*, *wi1 dat*.

*Wo*, *wie*, and *wat* ar also Interrogativ's: as *wi1 com-* Interrogativ's.



et? wie is de way? wat doo' you say? but o in wo Interrog. is nou generally sounded as oo.

## CAP. 3, § 3 : Of a Verb.

¶ 1, Of his cases and oder accidents.

A Verb is a word of number and cas', wi' differenc' of tim'.

Cases.

Cases of Verbs, as of Nouns, ar two; Rect and Obliq'. De Rect is de first person of de first tens, of de first mood' in de Activ' voic': as loob, confes. De Obliq' is mad' of de Rect, by adding ed, and in soom, en: as loobed, confesed, fallen. But soomtim' e is syncopated, as loob'd fall'n: & den d after de single f is turned into t; as confest, blest, drest, opprest: and lik' wis' after c', wie is of de sam' forc' wi' f: but den, to few dat \* c' is soft, † e quiescent is kept; as enforç't, scorç't, divorç't, plac't, grac't, parç't, trac't: of to enforç', to plac' &c. in wie if e quiescent wer' away, e wold' bē hard, as in tract, pact.

\* vid. c. terminant in c. 1, § 4.  
† vid. c. 1, § 3, 02.

Of deſ' Cases, and de suppletiv' verbs, ar mad' de voices, mood's, tenses, persons, and numbers, of verbs absolut'.

Numbers.

Numbers, as in Nouns, ar two: Singular and Plural.

Persons.

Persons ar thrē; answering to de 3 Persons of de Pronouns.

Tenses.

Tenses ar 3, Present, Preterit, and Futur': and Preterit arē-fold, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect.

Mood's.

Mood's ar fowr, Indicativ', Imperativ', Potential, and Infinitiv'.

Voices.

Voices ar two, Activ', and Passiv'.

## CAP. 3, § 3:

¶ 2, Of Verbs Suppletiv'.

Of Verbs der' ar 2 sorts, Absolut', and Suppletiv'.

Verbs

Suppletiv'.

§ III, Of a Verb.

Verbs Suppletiv' ar sign's and supplements, in verbs Absolut', of de mood's and tenses: wie ar not distinguish'd, as in Græc' and Latin, by terminations. And dey ar 8 in number: 1 Doo', 2 his obliq' Did, 3 Hav', 4 his obliq' Had, 5 Will or fall, 6 May or can, 7 de obliq's of dem boz', Might could', wold' or fould'; and de 8 Am or bē. Wie ar dus formed.

Verbs Suppletiv'.

## Indicativ' Mood',

Tens	Present.	I doo', dou doo'st, hee doo't.	} plur.	I wee yee dey	} doo'.
	Imperf.	I did, dou didst, hee did,	} plur.	I wee yee dey	} did.
	Perfect.	I hav', thou hast, hee hat,	} plur.	I wee yee dey	} hav'.
	Pluperf.	I had, dou hadst, hee had,	} plur.	I wee yee dey	} had,
	Futur'.	I wil or fall, dou wilt or falt, hee wil or fal,	} pl.	I wee yee dey	} wil or fall.

## Imperativ',

Doo' dou, plur. doo' yee.

## Potential,

present, I { may, | dou { maist, | hee, wee, yee, dey, { may.  
                  { can, |           { canst, |           { can.

Imperf. I { might, | dou { mightest, | hee { might, &c.  
                  { could', |           { couldst, | wee { could', &c.  
                  { wold', |           { wouldest, | yee { wold', &c.  
                  { fould', |           { fouldst, | dey { fould', &c.

\* or by Syncope might'st, could'st, &c.

F 2

Perfect.

*Perfect*. } adde: } hab<sup>e</sup> to de *Imperf*: as *Ik* mig<sup>t</sup> hab<sup>e</sup>.  
*Futur* } } heer<sup>e</sup> after to de *present*: as *Ik* may heer<sup>e</sup>,  
 after.

*Infinitiv*<sup>e</sup>

*Present*, to hab<sup>e</sup>.

And des<sup>e</sup> ar Supplements and Signes of de lik<sup>e</sup> mood's and tenses in verbs perfect: de wic aldowng (so far as dey concern de perfect) dey b<sup>e</sup> imperfect; yet ar dey orderwis<sup>e</sup> perfect: as ar in Latin *ago, habeo, volo, debeo, possum*.

To des<sup>e</sup> ad de 3 invariable Sign<sup>s</sup>, let, to, heer<sup>e</sup> after: de first of de *Imperativ*<sup>e</sup> mood<sup>e</sup>, de second of de *Infinitiv*<sup>e</sup> mood<sup>e</sup>, de third of de *Futur*<sup>e</sup> tens of de 2 last mood's.

Der<sup>e</sup> remaine: yet *Am* or *Bee*, de Signe and Supplement of de *Passiv*<sup>e</sup> voic<sup>e</sup> on'ly.

*Indicativ*<sup>e</sup> Mood<sup>e</sup>;

*Present* } \* *I* am, } *wee* }  
 } *du* art, } *plur.* } *ye* } ar or bee.  
 } hee is, } *dey*

*Imperf.* } † *I* was, } *wee* }  
 } *du* wast, } *plur.* } *ye* } wer<sup>e</sup>.  
 } hee was, } *dey*

\* After de Adverbs *if, though, although, unless*: & woords of wishing, [as *I pray God, God grant,*

for *am, art, is*, ar used *bee, beest, bee*. † And after de sam<sup>e</sup> Adverbs, or lik<sup>e</sup> woords of wishing, [as *I would, I wish, would to God, I had leister,*] for *was, wast, was*, ar used *wer<sup>e</sup>, wert, wer<sup>e</sup>*. As, *If you bee wil<sup>e</sup>; I pray God you bee good: I had leister you wer<sup>e</sup> honest, dan rich.*

*Perfect* } adde: been to } hab<sup>e</sup>.  
*Pluperf.* } } had.

*Futur*<sup>e</sup> adde: bee, to wil or shall.

*Imperativ*<sup>e</sup>.

Let mee bee, } *plur.* } let us bee, or bee-wee.  
 bee *du*, } } bee ye.  
 let him bee, } } let dem bee, or bee dey.

*Potential*,

*Potential*.

*Present* } adde: bee to } may or can.  
*Imperf.* } } mig<sup>t</sup> or coold<sup>e</sup>, &c.  
*Perfect* } adde: } been to mig<sup>t</sup> hab<sup>e</sup>.  
*Futur*<sup>e</sup> } } heer<sup>e</sup> after to de *present*.

*Infinitiv*<sup>e</sup>.

*Present* } } bee.  
*Perfect* } to } hab<sup>e</sup> been.  
*Futur*<sup>e</sup> } } bee heer<sup>e</sup> after.

C A P. 3, § 3:

¶ 3. Of de Verb Absolut<sup>e</sup>.

A Verb Absolut<sup>e</sup> is dat, wie, by his 2 Cases and de Supplements, is perfected in all mood's and tenses: and in de *Activ*<sup>e</sup> voic<sup>e</sup> is dus formed.

*Activ*<sup>e</sup> voic<sup>e</sup>.

*Indicativ*<sup>e</sup> mood<sup>e</sup>.

De *Present* tens is formed of de Rigt cast, eider wi: de sign<sup>e</sup>, or wi:out de sign<sup>e</sup>:

wi:out de sign<sup>e</sup> } *I* loob<sup>e</sup>, } *wee* }  
 } *du* loobest or loob'st, } *plur.* } *ye* } loob.  
 dus: } hee loobe: or loob's, } *dey*

wi: de sign<sup>e</sup> dus } *I* doo<sup>e</sup> loob, } *wee* }  
 } *du* doo'st loob, } *plur.* } *ye* } doo<sup>e</sup> loob.  
 } hee doo's loob, } *dey*

Lik<sup>e</sup> wil<sup>e</sup>, *I* confes or doo<sup>e</sup> confes, *du* confessest or dooest confes, hee confesse: &c.

De *Imperfect* is formed, eider of de obliq<sup>e</sup> Cas<sup>e</sup> wi:out de sign<sup>e</sup>; or of de Rigt cast wi: de sign<sup>e</sup>, dus:

*I* loobed or did loob, } *wee* } loobed or  
*du* loobedst or didst loob, } *pl.* } *ye* } did loob.  
 hee loobed or did loob, } *dey*

F 3

De



wend went, lean lent, mean ment / sel sold<sup>c</sup>, tel told<sup>c</sup> / sid<sup>c</sup>  
 sid, strid<sup>c</sup> strid / pite pigt or piteed, cate caugt, teae  
 taugt, fete faugt, seek<sup>c</sup> sougt, besee<sup>c</sup> besougt / bring  
 brougt, sink sougt, work wrougt, buy bougt, gird girt or  
 girded / mis mist, kis kist or kissed, wis wist, wie is also  
 a Defectiv, (vid. ¶ 5.) bind<sup>c</sup> bound, find<sup>c</sup> found, grind<sup>c</sup>  
 ground, wind<sup>c</sup> wound / stand stood, sit sat<sup>c</sup> / hang hung,  
 sting stung, string stang, wring wrung / los<sup>c</sup> or leet<sup>c</sup>  
 [perdo] lost, lool<sup>c</sup> [solvo] looled / so<sup>c</sup> sod, sot<sup>c</sup> sot.

Many Verbs hav<sup>c</sup> 2 or mo<sup>c</sup> Oblig<sup>c</sup>s: on<sup>c</sup> used on<sup>c</sup>ly in  
 de Imperfect; as I took<sup>c</sup>, thou tookest, he took<sup>c</sup>; and no-  
 ted heer<sup>c</sup> after wi<sup>c</sup> 1: \* an oder after de supplements; as  
 he<sup>c</sup> has taken, hee is taken; and noted wi<sup>c</sup> 2: and soom  
 ar used bo<sup>c</sup> ways, wie ar der<sup>c</sup> for<sup>c</sup> heer<sup>c</sup> noted wi<sup>c</sup> 3: as in  
 example:

\* of dis sort  
 many anomala  
 doo<sup>c</sup> end in n.

Expergesacio.

Wak<sup>c</sup> or waken, 1 wak<sup>c</sup>t or awok<sup>c</sup>, 2 waken<sup>c</sup>d.

Expergisacor.

Wak<sup>c</sup> or awak<sup>c</sup>, 1 awak<sup>c</sup>d or awok<sup>c</sup>, 2 awak<sup>c</sup> or a-  
 waked; as hee is awak<sup>c</sup>, or awaken.

Wak <sup>c</sup> ,	1 took <sup>c</sup> ,	2 taken.
fak <sup>c</sup> ,	1 fook <sup>c</sup> ,	2 faken.
fall,	1 fel,	2 fallen.
flay,	1 flu <sup>c</sup> ,	2 flain.
dar <sup>c</sup> ,	1 durst,	2 dared.
beat,	1 beat,	2 beaten.
eat,	1 at <sup>c</sup> ,	2 eaten.
help,	3 helped or helpt,	2 holpen.
tread,	3 trod,	2 trodden.
seel <sup>c</sup> ,	3 sod,	2 sodden.
sed,	3 sod,	2 sodden.
break,	1 brak <sup>c</sup> ,	2 broken, 3 brok <sup>c</sup> or burst.
speak,	1 spak <sup>c</sup> ,	2 spoken, 3 spok <sup>c</sup> .
steal,	1 stal <sup>c</sup> ,	2 stolen, 3 stol <sup>c</sup> .
heav <sup>c</sup> ,	3 hov <sup>c</sup> ,	2 hoven, 3 heav <sup>c</sup> d.
weav <sup>c</sup> ,	3 wor <sup>c</sup> ,	2 woven, 3 weav <sup>c</sup> d.
wear,	1 wor <sup>c</sup> ,	2 worn.
sear,	[nou sounded seer <sup>c</sup> ] 1 for <sup>c</sup>	2 for <sup>c</sup> n.
swear,	1 swar <sup>c</sup> ,	2 sworn <sup>c</sup> , 3 swor <sup>c</sup> .

beat,

bear,	1 bar <sup>c</sup> ,	2 born <sup>c</sup> ,	3 bor <sup>c</sup> .
tear,	1 tar <sup>c</sup> ,	2 torn <sup>c</sup> ,	3 tor <sup>c</sup> .
cleav,	1 clav <sup>c</sup> ,	2 cloven,	3 cleft.
get,	1 gat,	2 gotten,	3 got.
beget,	1 begat,	2 begotten,	3 begot.
forget,	1 forgat,	2 forgotten,	3 forgot.
see,	1 saw,	2 see <sup>c</sup> n.	
ly,	1 lay,	2 layn [jaceo:]	

but li<sup>c</sup>; 3 lied [mentior] is regular.

So flie<sup>c</sup>, 1 fleew, 2 flown, volo: [in low Duite, *Aliegen*,  
 in hig, *fliegen*:] wenc<sup>c</sup> is fledg, and fluf, and fligt: wie  
 woord coome<sup>c</sup> also of flew fled, *fugio*: [in Duite, *Uiten* and  
 fled] for wee say as wel, de fligt of men dat fle; as a  
 fligt of birds dat flie.

bid,	1 bad,	2 bidden,	3 bid.
bid <sup>c</sup> or abid <sup>c</sup> ,	1 abod <sup>c</sup> ,	2 bidden,	3 bid.
eid <sup>c</sup> ,	1 eod,	2 eidden,	3 eid.
hid <sup>c</sup> ,	3 hid,	2 hidden.	
bit <sup>c</sup> ,	3 bit,	2 bitten.	
smit <sup>c</sup> ,	1 smot <sup>c</sup> ,	2 smitten,	3 smit.
writ <sup>c</sup> ,	1 wrot <sup>c</sup> ,	2 written,	3 writ.
rid <sup>c</sup> ,	1 rod <sup>c</sup> ,	2 ridden,	3 rid.
ris <sup>c</sup> ,	1 rof <sup>c</sup> ,	2 risen.	
fin <sup>c</sup> ,	1 fon <sup>c</sup> ,	3 fined.	
strik <sup>c</sup> ,	1 strak <sup>c</sup> ,	2 stricken,	3 strook <sup>c</sup> or strook.
spet or spit,	1 spat,	2 spit or spitten.	
giv,	1 gav <sup>c</sup> ,	2 given or giv <sup>c</sup> n.	
driv or driv <sup>c</sup> ,	1 drav <sup>c</sup> ,	2 driven or driv <sup>c</sup> n,	3 drov <sup>c</sup> .
strov <sup>c</sup> ,	1 strov <sup>c</sup> ,	2 striven,	3 strived.
triv <sup>c</sup> ,	1 trov <sup>c</sup> ,	2 triven,	3 trived.
drink,	1 drank,	3 drunk.	
stink,	1 stank,	3 stunk.	
wun,	1 wan,	3 wun.	
spin,	1 span,	3 spun.	
swim,	1 swam,	3 swum.	
rung,	1 rang,	3 rung.	
sung,	1 sang,	3 sung.	

fling,

sing, 1 sang, 3 sang.  
 sing, 1 sang, 3 sang.  
 spring, 1 sprang 3 sprung.  
 string, 1 swang, 3 swung.  
 draw, 1 dreew, 2 drawn.  
 blow, 1 blew, 2 blown.  
 crow, 1 creew, 2 crown.  
 grow, 1 greew, 2 grown.  
 know, 1 kneew, 2 known.  
 throw, 1 treew, 2 trown.  
 snow, 1 sneew, 2 snowed, 3 snowed.  
 sow, 1 seew, 2 sown, 3 sow'd [*sow*] but sown  
 sowed, or rader sew sowed [*sow*] is regular: wenc' com-  
 e: seam and seamster.  
 mow, 3 mow'd, 2 mown.

\* of to wend.

doo, 1 did, 2 doon, 3 gon.  
 com, 1 cam, 2 com. 1 ran, 3 run.  
 To eol, 1 eol, 2 eolen: unde eol, F. *chois* of *choisir*.  
 Dis woord was of \* old' written eol (o for o being den  
 common, v. c. 1, § 2.) but de vouel o not yeelding de rigt  
 found, it was † afterward rigtly written eol. But wy de  
 lat' Printers leav eol, and eol' eol, I can giv no' reason:  
 dey migt as wel writ' luf' for loof, or tuk' for took'.

Soom also der' ar, wie hav' no' Obliq' cas' at' all: but  
 de Rect' serve: for bo: as cast, hurt, rid; fet, for fete,  
 let, set; hit, knit, sit; eat, put, fut.

## C A P. 3, § 3:

¶ 5 Of *Defectiv's*.

Unto def' *Anomala*, you may ad certain Defectiv's,  
 failing in mood's and tenes: as *must* and *woot*, *trov*, *got*,  
*must*, *higt*, \* *heil*; wie ar dus formed.

\* vid. Ind.

toot and woot.  
 Pres. { I wis } or woot { I wis }  
 { hee } { hee }  
 { wee } { wee }  
 { yee } { yee }  
 { dey } { dey }  
 Imperf. { I woot } { I woot }  
 { hee } { hee }  
 { wee } { wee }  
 { yee } { yee }  
 { dey } { dey }  
 Infinitiv' { to woot } { to woot }

## Defectiv's, and Imperf. § III. Of a Verb.

I trov, { wee trov.  
 trovst don? } plur. { traw yee?  
 hee trovs, } { dey traw.

Present. Do: { I, } plur. got { wee, } of de old  
 { hee, } { dey. }

woord cweeth: wee now pronounc' it he:.

Present { I, wee }  
 { don, yee } must.  
 { hee, dey }

Present { I wee }  
 { yee } higt: don higtst.  
 { hee dey }

Sing. & plur. { heil, } [i. e. *salve*, *salvete*: heal,] heil.  
 { all heil, }

or all heal: bee unto you: [dowg heil to soom bee also an  
 Adjectiv': as a heil, [i. e. healful] body: vid. Ind.

## C A P. 3, § 3:

¶ 6, Of *Impersonals*.

De 3rd person singular of certain Verbs, wiz de No-  
 minativ' [it] set befor' it, is used Impersonally: as it  
 rain's, it snow's, it lighens, it unders; it cancer, it  
 become, it delight; it is said, it is certain, it is meet,  
 &c. De wie is formed in all mood's and tenes: as it did  
 rain, it has rained, it had rained, it will rain, let it  
 rain, it may rain: it doo' become, it did become, it will  
 become, &c.

## C A P. 3, § 4: Of woords wizout number:

¶ 1 Of a *Preposition*.

And hederto of woords wiz number and cas'. W'ords  
 wizout number and cas', ar *Preposition*, and *Adverb*.  
*Prepositions* in Apposition ar def': above, about, also *Prepos.*  
 ter,

† of de Saxon  
benedden.

\* † concerning  
and tou eing  
ar fore't to  
suppli' de room'  
of de forgotten  
woord anent.  
(a) For Co,  
is soomtim'

used 3, especially befor' Verbals : as I go' a fishing, a hunting, a field.

And all def' ar set befor' de Rect cases of Nouns, and de obliq' of Pronouns : as by a man, without mee.

Prepositions in composition ar a, ad, aboob, after, be, beyond, by, de, dis, en or in, emter or inter, for, for', from or fro, mis, out, ober, per, re, 1002row, un, under, wi : as aboob-named, beyond-sra-account, a 1002row-far', 1002row-past : oder examples see in Accent, Rule II and III, Except. 2.

## CAP. 3, § 4

## ¶ 2, Of an Adverb.

Adverbs.

Adverbs ar of many forts.

Of Tim', as WEN, den, nou, eben nou, presently, instantly, by and by, anon, soon', qikly, er'wil', wiler', wilom, a wil'-ago', of lat', lat'ly, heder-to, heer'tofoz', heer'-after, henc'-foz', denc'-foz', to-day, yesterday, to-morrow, er'ly, lat', a week'-henc', a moon'-henc', a year'-ago', of yoz', in tim's past, wil's dat, soomtim', an oder tim', at any tim', eber, neber : HOU-LONG, so long, dis long, a wil', a little wil', a great-wil', a long-wil', allwais, eber-moz', for-eber, for-eber-and-eber : HOU-OFT or hou-often, oft, often, oft-tim's, often-tim's, seldom, nou-and-den, commonly, haucly, daily, week'ly, moon'ly, year'ly, onc', thric', aric' or tree-tim's, for-tim's, &c. every tim', never-a-tim'.

Of

Of Plac', as WERE, heer', der', heer'abouts, der'abouts, yonder, abroad, hard-by, a far-of, far-henc', soomwer', ellwer', any-wer', every-wer', no'-wer', wer'-so-eber : and Prepositions without a casual word, wi-in, wi-out, befor', behind', aboob, bened', beheder, beyond : WEDER, heder, deder, heder-to, deder-to, hederward, dederward, toward, fromward, forward, bakward, in, abroad, far-henc', a little-way-henc', soom-weder, soom-weder-els, any-weder, every-weder, no'-weder, weder-soeber : WENC', wer-henc' or from-wenc', henc', denc', heer'-henc', der'-henc', from-henc', from-denc', from-wi-in, from-wi-out, from-abroad, from-aboob, from-bened'.

Of Asking, as weider or no, hou, wy, wer'for'.

Affirming, as I, yea, yees.

Denying, as nay, no, not.

Sewing, as lo, behold'.

Doubting, as haply, paradventur'.

Qualiti, as wel, il, and dos' dat ar mad' of Adjectiv's by adding ly, as learnedly, valiantly, happily : and of many oder sorts.

Also dos' dat joyn sentences, and deir part's, togeder : *Conjunctions*  
weider dey bee single, as but, for, also, and, or, yet, der', for', unles ; or dubble, [i. e. Prepositiv' & Subjunctiv',] as Bot' ; and. Pot on ly ; but also. As wel ; as. Eider ; or. Peider ; no. Aldoug ; yet. Becaus ; der'for'. By how mue de moz' ; so mue de moz'. De moz' ; de les. Wer' ; der'. Wen ; den. If ; dan. Moz' ; Kader ; Sooner ; or any comparativ' ; dan.

Many Adverbs increasing de signification of deir Positiv', ar compared, lik' Adjectiv's, by integral Sign' ; or Termination : by Termination, as wel, better, best ; il badly, woors, woorst ; little, les, least : by Termination and Sign' also ; as, oft, offer or moz' oft, offest ; and often, oftener or moz' often, oftenest or most often ; seldom, seldamer or moz' seldom, seldamest or most seldom ; soon', sooner or moz' soon', soonest. But de multitud' of



Adverbs in ly, ar compared altogether by de integral Sign's: as, wiſ'ly, moſ' wiſ'ly, moſt wiſ'ly; learnedly, moſt learnedly, &c.

CAP. 4. *Of Woords Adjuncts.*§ 1. *Of Ton' and Sound.*

Er' belong to Woords, as deir necessari Adjuncts, Ton', and Sound; Accent, and Points.

Ton'.

Ton' is de natural and ordinari tun' or tenor of de voic': wie is to riſe, or fall, as de Primari points ſhall requir': and der'for' it denominated de voic', Hig or low.

Sound.

Sound is de natural and ordinari forc' of eac voic': wie is to bee ſtrained, or ſlacked, according to de points: and der'for' denominated de voic', Loud or ſoft: ſo dat it may bee de ſam' in divers Ton's, and divers in de ſam' Ton'.

CAP. 4. § 2: *Of de Accent.*

Accent.

Accent is de expreſſing of on' ſyllable in a woord above oders; wit a little higer tun' and longer tim', in watſoever Ton' or Sound.

De Accents ſeat is properly de laſt, de for'laſt, or de for'for'laſt ſyllable.

*Of de Accents ſeat der'*

*ar 3 Ru'ls.*

- I. All Monosyllables ar accented: as wiſ', mān.  
Except de particles, a, de, at, in, by, wi; ſo, as; moſt, dan; and de lik': wie leav de Accent to de woord annexed: as De Lōrd, by mee, moſt juſt, dan hee.
- II. Diſyllables hav' de Accent in de for'laſt: as vīctur', wiſdom,

wiſdom, fōrtun', endiv', iſſu, gārboil, mārtell, fier, fūel, pſōfit, pſōpet, pſōboſt, pſōlog.

III. Hyperdiſyllables hav' de accent in de for'for'laſt: as hārbinger, cārpenter, cālendar, Cōnſtantin', pārentag', créatur', Indicatīv'; (dowg de for'laſt long) as wel as in mārtiag', multipli', vīgilant, épilog; wer' it is ſort.

III.

Not' hēr', dat Hypertriſyllables, wof' laſt vowel is e imperfect, or oderwiſ' ha; but a ſtil or half ſound, (lik' de Frene e feminin') ar accented as if dat ſyllable wer' not; de Acut' beeing in de qird befor' it: as tābernacle, réceptacle, cōnventicle, pātrimoni, mātrimoni, āmiable, āceptable, vāluable, péremptori, pūrgatori, inventori. But ſtrang' woords hav' deir ſtrang' ſaſions: as pūſka-tier, baricādo, aber-de-pōis, leger-de-māin.

*Except.*

1. Derivatīvs commonly follow deir nativ' Accent: weider dey bee Diſyllables, as pērvērs, créat', pſōfān', to pſēmīſ'; of pērvērsus, créatus; &c. (But Subſtantiv's, mad' of Latin Participles, follow de Rule: as māndat, pſōbat, pſōduct) or Hyperdiſyllables, as Créatour, créated, cōſider, détermīn, cōſiſcat', pēſēvēr', repſēhēd; of Créator, créatus, cōſidero, détermīno, cōſiſcor, pēſēvero, repſēhēdo: ſo amēdmēt', be-léeved, recōrder, regrāter, acqāinted, fōz' ſtāller, fōz' gōing, ſurbēyer, contrāri, and, according to de Rul', cōn-trari; of amēnd, beléev', recōrd, regrāt', acqāint, fōz' ſtāll, fōz' gō', ſurbēy, contrārius: ſo multipliēd, vīgilanci, rīgteouſnes, ſōberaignti, différences, edīfices, Mārcāndiſes; of multipli', vīgilant, rīgteous, ſōberaignt, diſſer-rent', edīfic', mārcāndiſ': But régīſter, mémōri, and many verbals in our, as āuditour, compūrgatour, cōntel-sour, exēcutour, follow de Rul'.

14.

2. Compounds hav' de Accent of de fiſt part, if it bee a woord of number: as apple-tree, wār-lik', a hōrs-mil, a mil-hōrs, iron-munger, Wēlīn-gat'.

2.

But woords beginning wit deſ' Monosyllables, a, ad, be,



be, en, de, dis, for, for', in, mis, per, pro, un, up, or oder undeclined particles, either English or Latin, do commonly reject de Accent to de syllable following; as abât', abod', amain, amend, amerc', amis, among, amount, aloft, apart, ateng', addres, adjourn, adjudg, affairs, affoord', alli', allot, allou, allur', aspir', assur', betcom, bedek, begin, begot, belong, besom', besee', betray, bewite, bewray, beyond; confes, constrain, command, commend, commenc', commit, compar', compol', combin', compil', confes, deser, prefer, refer; (but differ, offer, proffer, suffer, follow de rul': so doo' combat, comment, common, to commun, perfect) debâr, decern, defend, deserv, desert, (yet, for distinction, a desert) disalou, disarm, dispart'.

En and enter ar Frene particles, answering to de Latin *in* and *inter*; and ar used in words borrowed of de Frene: as enclos', encorag', encounter, endeavour, endit', endur', enforç', enjoin, entre, entreat, enter, entrâp, entrene, entreant, embalm', embellish, embzâc', embzoder, embzû', empar, employ, empoverish, emprison; enterfer', enterlar', enterlard, enterlin', enterlein: but words, immediatly derived to us from de Latin, keep [in] & [inter:] as inclin', inclûn', inconstant, increas, immortal, impli', imput'; intercession, intermit, interpos', interrupt: so forgib, forgô', forçer, forçtall; mistak, missfortun'; persozc', perform', persuad', proceed', profes, prolong, provok'; rebel', (and, for distinction, rebel) rebound, rebuk', recant, receiv, recoil, recours, redam', redres, reclaim, recover, reconcil', commend, refres, regard, regrat', rejoic', relief, relent, remember, remit, renu', renoune', repay, repent, represent, reproch', request, requit', restoz', rebok', reward; surpass, surpris', surbey, surbiv'; tumult of warrowmoil; unthankful, undermin'; withhold', withstand; overrow, overwart, everlasting, &c.

Yet in Hyperdisyllables, wot' for last is sort, de particle has de Accent: as imobat', institut', advocat, enemi',

mi', miscreant, recreat', résident, rébetent': régistér, as not compounded, followe de generall Rul'.

Certain disyllables, being boz' Nouns and Verbs, ar distinguished by de Accent: de Verb having it in de last, and de Noun in de for'-last: as accent, to accent; compound, to compound; conboy, to conboy or conbey; collect, to collect; concord, to concord; contract, to contract; direct, to direct; enbi', to enbi'; incens, to incens; présent & a présent, to présent; prémiss, & pl. prémisses, to prémiss; (unde premised) rebel, to rebel; record, to record; refus', to refus'; relaps, to relaps; torment, to torment: so recompens, to recompens: oberrow, to oberrow: yet promiss, regard, reward, boz' Noun and Verb: and progress [proper,] progres [translat'.]

In all Polysyllables, de differenc' of lik' words drawe de Accent: as Commend it, or amend it; de Accent being properly in de last. So, you shold' not discourag', but encourage' a learner; de Accent being properly in de for'-last. Lik'wis', Every commoditi has his discommoditi: not by génération, but by régénération doo' a man truly lib: de Accent being properly in de for'-last. And Dey served de creatur' mox' dan de Creator: wer' de Accent of dis, being properly in de for'-last, & of dat, in de for'-last; dey ar drawn boz' to de last. Also a syllable Empatical require de Accent: as arm, in al-arm; self, in my-self, him-self: but ston, being mor' Empatical, takes it from him: as min'-ston-self.

In our languag' som Hypertrasyllables seem' to have 2 Accents: as administratour, marriag'able, irreconcilable, irrecoverable, Constantinople, Constantinopolitan: &c.

By des' Rul's and Exceptions appeere, dat, in seating de Accent, de English is mor' lik' de Greek', dan de Latin. For wer' as, in Disyllables, de Latin doo' always accent de for'-last, downg. fort; as *deus, amor*; de Greek' doo' often accent de last; as *Θεὸς Θεός, αἰδὼς ἡμῶν*; as wer' doo', in allit', allot, begin, endit', forgib, &c. vide Except 2. And

# 58 **CAP. IV. Of words Adjuncts. Primari Points.**

weren, in Hyperdissyllables, de Latyn doot: always accent de for'last, beeing long; as *audire*, *gubernare*; de Greek, not regarding de quantiti, doot commonly accent de for'last, as *ἁγίους ἀείρας σπουδαίους*: lik' as wer doot, not only wer de for'last is fort; as in *piet*, *sacrific*; but also wer it is long: as in *auditor*, *gouverneur*, *liturgi*, &c. vide *Except III.*

† of λειτουργία.

## **CAP. 4, § 3: Of points:**

### **¶ I. Of Primari Points simple.**

**P**oints, serving for de better understanding of Words, ar eider Primari, or Secundari.

Primari Points  
simple, 4.

Primari Points, wie few deir Ton', Sound, and Paus, ar eight: 4 simple and mor' common; Period, [ . ] Colon, [ : ] Semicolon, [ ; ] Comma, [ , ] and 4 mixt and les frequent.

Period.

Period is a point of perfect sens, and perfect sentenc': wie, in de last woord, fallez de Ton' of de voic' below its ordinari tenour, wia a long paus.

Colon.

Colon is a point of perfect sens, but not of perfect sentenc': wie fallez de Ton' of de voic', wia a shorter paus.

Colon beeing a point of imperfect sentenc', de part following soontim' doot perfect de sam': as *Rom. 11. 36. Of him, and troeg him, and to him, at all rings: to wom' hee glori for ever.* soontim' it on'ly makez perfect sens; (as de former part) but doot not perfect de sentenc': so dat der' may bee many Colons in on' Period: *Col. 1, from 8, to 15, every vers haiz his Colon.* But wer' sue perfect members ar boaz many and fort; Semicolon doot wel suppli' de Colons room': (as *Luk. 10, 33. A certain Samaritan', as hee journeyed, cam' wer' hee was; and, wen hee saw him, had compassion on him; and went to him; and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and win'; and set him on his beast; and brooght him to an Inn; and took' care' of him.\**) And wer' dey goe.

\* so Abiit;  
excessit; evan-  
git; erupit.

Simple.

## **§ III, Of Points:**

59

goe by par's, answering on' an oder; dat de *antitheta* \* vid. *2 Petr. 1. 1. c. 34.* or par's may bee distinguished, every second member is noted wia a Semicolon, and every first wia a Comma; till we com to de last, wie requirez his proper point: as *Luk. 17. 28. Dey at', dey drank; dey botoght, dey sold; dey planted, dey builded.*

Semicolon is a point of imperfect sens, in de midle of a Colon, or Period: commonly, wen it is a compound axiom; wof' parts ar joyned togeder, by a dubble, and soontim' by a single conjunction: (vid. *Conjunct. cap. 3, § 4. ¶ 2:*) and it continuez de tenour or ton' of de voic' to de last woord, wia a Colon-paus: as *Rom. 11, 16. If de first fruit bee holy; de lump is holy: and if de root' bee holy; so ar de branches.*

Semicolon.

Comma is a point of mor' imperfect sens, in a simple axiom, or in eider part of a compound: wie continuez de tenour of de voic' to de last, wia de shortest paus.

Comma.

Many single words, of de sam' sort, coming togeder, ar distinguished by Commas: as *Gal. 5, 19. Now de works of de fles ar manifest: wie ar def'; adulteri, fornication, uncleannes, lasciviousnes, idolatri, witecraft, hatred, variance, emulations, inia', strif', seditions, heresi's, envyings, murders, drunkennes, revelings, and sue lik'. and Titus 2, 12. wee socht lib soberly, righteously, and godly, in dis present world. But if dey bee antitheta answering on' anoder; every second, for distinction of de par's, is fitly pointed wia Semicolon: as *Rom. 8, 38. I am perswaded, dat neider deat, nor lif'; nor angels, nor principaliti's, nor powers; nor things present, nor things to com; nor hight, nor dept; nor any oder creatur'; shall bee able to sepat' us from de love of God, &c.**

Example of all def' 4 you hav' in de Creed, dis pointed. I beleev' in God, de fader Almighty, maker of heaven and ear: and, in Jesus Christ' his on'ly son, our Lord: wie was conceived by de holy Gost; born' of de Virgin Mari; suffered under Pont' Pilat'; was

H 2

con-

crucified, dead, and buried: hee descended into hel; de  
third day hee rol' again from de dead: hee ascended into  
heaven; and sitten on de right hand of God, de fader  
Almighty: from denc' hee shall come, to judg de qth and  
de dead. I beleev' in de Holy Gost'; de holy Carolik  
\* *vid. C in c.* \* *Expe;* de communion of Saints; de forgiveness of sins;  
1, § 5. de resurrection of de body; and de lif' everlasting. Amen.

## § 3, ¶ 2: Of Primari points mixt.

Mixt  
points 4.

De 4 mixt points, ar Erotesis, [?] Ecponesis; [!] Parenthesis, ( ) Paraphesis: [ ] wie hav' always som simple  
point, exprest or understood, in dem.

De simple point included in Erotesis and Ecponesis, is  
commonly Period: and der'for' dey ber' his badg, wia a  
differenc': down somtim' dey impli' a point of les forc':  
as *Rom.* 3, 5, a Colon: Is God unrighteous, wo take  
vengeanc' ? ( I speak as a man ) God forbid. and *Mat.*  
3, 7, a Comma: O generation of vipers ! wo hav' for-  
sworned you, &c. and *Jerem.* 5, 12, Wen yee shall say;  
Wer' for' dco' de Lord our God all des' rings unto us?  
den salt dou answer, &c. wer' Erotesis, pointing a  
† *vid. cap. 1, § 1, ¶ 2.* † *vid. Orat.*  
† *vid. cap. 2, § 1, (o) in notis.* † *Spee'* included in de middle of an oder Sentenc', [wie  
is heer' a \* compound axiom] hav' de Ton' and Paus of  
de Semicolon, [ de simple point precedent. ]

Erotesis.

1.

2.

3.

Erotesis is a not', not on'ly ( 1 ) of Asking; ( as *Mat.*  
18, 21. Thou oft shall my broder sin against mee, and I  
forgib him? til seven tim's ? ) and ( 2 ) of Urging or  
instanc' in reprehension; as ( *Mark.* 7, 18, Ar yee so  
without understanding also ? dco' yee not perceiv' &c ?  
and 9, 19. O faithles generation ! how long shall I bee  
with you ? how long shall I suffer you ? ) but also ( 3 ) of  
earnest Avoueing de contrari; weider de Interrogation  
bee affirmativ', or negativ': as *Luk.* 6, 39. Can de blind  
lead de blind? shall dey not bo' fall into de ditch ? [ i.e.  
dey cannot: dey fall. ]

Erotesis,

Erotesis, if it bee pur', raisez de common Ton' or re-  
nour of de voic' in de last woord; unles \* *Empasis* draw  
it: but if it begin wia a woord interrogativ'; as, [ wo,  
wat, how, wer', wen, wy, &c; ] it fallez as a Period, and  
raisez de ton' in de Interrogativ': as *Luk.* 17, 17. Wer'  
der' not ten cleansed: but wer' ar de nin' ?

Dis point, in de 2 last uses der'of, strainez de sound of  
de voic' thorough-out de wol' Interrogation: as, Ar yee so  
without, &c. Can de blind' lead', &c.

\* *vid. Orat.*  
1, 1, c. 2, § 1, 2.

Ecponesis.

Ecponesis is a not' of Exclamation: wen soom great  
passion of de mind' is paretically uttered: weider it bee in  
Admiration, Indignation; Exoptation, Desperation; Exul-  
tation, Lamentation; Terrour, Commiseration; or de lik'.

Ecponesis fallez as a period, and raisez de ton' in  
de particle of Exclamation, [ o, oh, ah, alas, fi upon, out  
upon: ] or, for want of sue, in soom Empatical woord: and  
always requirez a louder sound; and; wen it makez per-  
fect sens, pausez as a Period: as *Numbers* 24, 23: Alas!  
\* *wo* shall lib. wen God dco' dis! So *Rom.* 7, 24. O wretche-  
ed man dat I am ! † *wo* shall deliver mee from de body  
of dis deat' ! and 11, 33, O de dept of de riches, how' of de  
wisdom and knowledg of God ! \* *hou* unsearchable ar his  
judgments, and his ways past finding out !

hav' de plac': & de rader, becaus de oder is sufficiently known by de Interrogativ's wo  
and hou.

\* † In de 2, 4,  
and 6 example  
is also Erot-  
esis: but Ecpo-  
nesis, beeing  
de mot' prin-  
cipal point,

Parenthesis is 2 semicircles, enclosing on' or mo' words  
of perfect sens, in a sentenc'; for de perfecting der'of:  
without wie yet, de sens is perfect: as *Rom.* 7, 1. I know  
yee not bzedzen, ( for I speak to dem dat know de law )  
hou dat de law hav' &c. *Act.* 1, 15. Peter stood up in de  
mids of de disciples, and said, ( de number of de nam's  
togeder wer' about 120 ) Men and bzedzen &c. Also  
*Act.* 26, 5. wie knew mee from de beginning, ( if dey  
woold' testifi' ) dat after, &c. And *Act.* 22, 1. Men,

Parenthesis.

bredzen, and faders, hear yee my defence, wie I mak' nou unto you: ( and wen dey heard dat hoo spak' in de Hebzu' tung to dem; dey kept de mozt' silenc': and hee said ) I am verily, &c.

Parenthesis is wol'ly founded wif a lower voic': & always ended as a Comma; unles de part precedent of de sentenc' bee noted wif soon oder simple point: for den it ended according to dat point: as *Akt* 5, 26. Den went de Captain wif de Officers, and brooght dem wifout violenc': (for dey feared de people, lest dey shoold' hab' been stoned) and wen dey had brooght dem, &c. Heer' stoned ended, as violenc', wif a Colon. Lik'wif 12, 3. Hee proceeded funder, to tak' Peter also: ( den twer' de days of unleavened bred ) and wen hee had apprehended him, &c: and 21, 29. And farder brooght Grek's also into de Temple, and ha: polluted dis holy place: (for dey had see'n befoz' wif him, in de Citti, Tropinus an Cepelian, wom' dey supposed dat Paul had brooght into de temple ) and all de Citti was moved, &c.

*Paratefs.*

Paratefsis is a femiqadrats, enclosing on' or mo' words of Imperfect sens, for distinction or declaration of dat wie goes befor'; and wer' wif it is construed by Apposition.

And it is wol'ly founded as Parenthesis; ending as his simple point: or, if it hav' non', as a Comma: as *Exod.* 14, 9. But de Egyptians pursued dem, [ all de horses and cariots, &c. ] *Luk.* 18, 19. Non' is good sab' on', [ God. ] *Joh.* 14, 22. Judas said unto him, [ not Iscariot. ] Lord, hou is it, &c. and 18, 26. Dir' of de servants of de big Priest [ his cousin wol' ear Peter rut of ] said, Did not I see dee, &c. *Akt* 9, 17. Broder Paul, de Lord ha: sent mee, [ Jesus dat appeared unto dee, in de way as dou camest ] dat dou mightst, &c. so *Rom.* 1, 32. We knowing de judgment of God, [ dat dey wie dir' sue rings at woordy of deat ] not on'ly now' de same; but &c. and 7, 18. I know dat in mee, [ dat is in my self ] dwelle: no' good ting.

§ 3, ¶ 3: *Of Secundari Points.*

Secundari Points, not sewing Ton', Sound, or Paus, *Secundari*  
ar 4: Apostropus, [ ' ] Eclipsis, [ — ] or [ — ] *Points.*  
Dièresis, [ " ] and Hypen, [ - ] or [ \_ ].

Apostropus signifyet de elision of a vouel in a word: *Apostropus.*  
as D'almiti, loob'd, it's, it's, learned't: and soomtim' of a Consonant, as i'd' for in de.

Eclipsis signifyet de elision of words in de beginning *Eclipsis.*  
or ending of a vers or sentenc', cited in our writings: as

— *Argilla quidvis imitaberis uia.*

*Multa fidem promissa levant.* —

Dièresis is a not' of parting 2 vouels, wie oderwif' *Dièresis.*  
migt seem' to mak' a diptong: as Laïs, Capernaüm, Gilead, Leopard, pigeon, Timotheüs, Paraniël, liën, diër, Bagoäs.

Hypen is a not' of joyning 2 syllables in on' word, *Hypen.*  
wie oderwif' migt seem' to be parted: nam'ly, wen de first is de last of de former lin'; and de second is de first of de lin' following: as in dis example, [ learn- ing. ] But if de word bee a compound, wof' parts may seem' several words; den is Hypen always to bee set between dem: as Task-master, a by-word, hoonni-com, hoonni-dew, corn-field, bond-woman, grab-cled's, hooz- lead, \* lod'-star, and lod'-ston'. \* of to lead.

F I N I S.





# AN INDEX OF WORDS LIKE AND VNLIKE.

**S**om words of lik<sup>e</sup> sound hav<sup>e</sup> different writ-  
ing : as \* *son filius* / *son sol*: som of lik<sup>e</sup> writ- \* *v. E. & O in*  
ing hav<sup>e</sup> different sound : as a *mous mus* / *C. 1. S. 2.*  
† *mous strues* pl. of \* *mon*: som of like sound † *v. S. in C. 1.*  
and writing differ in de accent : as *precedent* *præcedens* / *S. 4.*  
*præcedent exemplum quia præcedit*: (*vid. suo loco*) and som *\* v. ou in C. 2.*  
of lik<sup>e</sup> sound, writing, and accent, differ yet in significati- *S. 1.*  
on : wie den must bee discerned by the sens of de words  
*precedent* and subsequent : as *ear auris* / *ear spica* / to ear  
*ero*: wenc<sup>e</sup> eatable *arabilis*.

Of wie sorts you hav<sup>e</sup> heereafter oder examples.  
an *Acorn*, or oke-corn *glans* / an *aker æra*, *jugurum*.  
*At mee i. wō is mee* / for *ay i. for ever*.  
*Aier æir* / *heir heras*.  
*Aieri ærius* / *airi* a song / and a nest of hawks.  
*All omnis* / *ale cervisia* / *aul subula* - *G. aal* : and therefore  
wee say an *aul*, nor a *naul*.  
an *Alley* Fr. *allee*, of *aller* to go<sup>e</sup>, *angiportus plateola* /  
*alli<sup>e</sup> affinis* / to *allay mitigo*.  
*Angle* Sax. *anghel hamus piscatorius* / *angle angulus* / *an-*  
*gel angelus*.  
*Ant* *Bismar<sup>e</sup>* / *formica* / *aunt amisa*.  
*Aray* or *rader ray*, *S. reye ordo*, as in *battail-ray* / (*vid.*  
*May.*) to *array vestio*.  
*Ar* a vault ab *arcu* a bow : wenc<sup>e</sup> also cometh *arcet*  
*sagittarius* / *Ar* in composition chief, of *ære* : as *Archi-*  
*shop*,



*shop, architect*: de Greek  $\chi$  being turned into our  $E$ :  
dowg in oder lik' words de for<sup>t</sup> of  $\chi$  bee kept: as *Arch-*  
*angel, architectur*.

*Arrant* seeme<sup>t</sup> to com of de *l*. *arrenter* pronounced  
*arranter*: and so an *arrant knab*<sup>t</sup> or *hoo<sup>r</sup>*; is sue a one as  
is hired to be naught / *errant* a messag<sup>t</sup> (commonly pro-  
nounced *arrant*) of *F. erre* a way or pa<sup>t</sup> / *errant* of *erro*, *wie*  
signifie<sup>t</sup> as wel to wander and travail dis way and dat  
way, not directl<sup>y</sup>; as to goe out of de way, or to bee de-  
ceived: in de former sens ar de Justices of Assizes called  
*Errant*, becaus dey go' no' direct coor<sup>t</sup>, but dis way  
and dat way from on' toun to an oder, *were* deir sit-  
tings ar appointed: and so is a baillif at larg<sup>e</sup> called a bai-  
lif errant,

*Ap vide Ali.*

B. to *Babble garrio* / a *bauble nugamentum* / *Babel Babel*.

*Way badius* / to bat or bark at *oblatro* / a *bai* or road for  
slips *sinus*: unde, *ob similitudinem*, a *bai* \* *windoor* / a *bat* or  
dam for water *pila* / *bai* / salt [salt of *Batonne* in Franc<sup>e</sup>] / a  
*bai* / tree, *laurus*.

\* *W*indoor, i.  
a door wher at  
de wind doo<sup>t</sup>h  
enter: a fit  
nam<sup>e</sup> befor<sup>e</sup>  
de use of glas:  
w. wind<sup>e</sup>.

a *Ball pola* / to haul *baubari*.

*Barley hordeum* / *bar* / *ly nud<sup>e</sup>*.

a *Barn horrenum* / a *Bearn* or *eild<sup>e</sup>*, of to *Bear*; *manus*.

a *Battail pralium* / battle or fruitful *fertile*, *fecundus*.

to *Beat* or bring for<sup>t</sup> *pario* / inde a *beat* or *eild<sup>e</sup>* / to  
*bet<sup>e</sup>* or *carri fero*, of *bet<sup>e</sup>*: inde a *bet<sup>e</sup>* to *bet<sup>e</sup>* dead bodies  
to buriall *feretrum* / a *beat* *ursus* / *bat<sup>e</sup>* *nudus*.

to *Begin incipio* / a *biggin infantium capital*: *wie* seem-  
e<sup>t</sup> to com of to begin; becaus der *wi<sup>t</sup>* dey begin to dref  
eildrens heds: *wie* afterward is layd asid<sup>e</sup>.

*Beholding* to on<sup>t</sup>, of to *behold<sup>e</sup>* or regard: *wie*, by a  
*Synecdoce generis*, signifie<sup>t</sup> to respect and behold<sup>e</sup>, or look<sup>e</sup>  
upon *wi<sup>t</sup>* *kov*, and thanks for a bent he received *as Acts 3*.  
*Peter* said to de people, *wi<sup>t</sup>* look<sup>e</sup> you so earnestly on  
us, as dowg by our own power or holynes, *wi<sup>t</sup>* had mad<sup>e</sup>  
dis man to walk<sup>e</sup>? were de people, in beholding de Apo-  
stles,

*stles*, seemed to bear loov and respect unto dem, as de im-  
mediat auzors of dis miraculous benefit. So dat dis Englis  
praf<sup>t</sup>, *I am beholding to you*, is as mue as *I specially*  
respect you for soom speciall kind<sup>e</sup>s: yet soom nou adays  
had rader writ<sup>e</sup> it *Beholden i. obliged*, answering to dat,  
*senari et firmiter obligari*: *wie* conceipt wold<sup>e</sup> seem<sup>e</sup>  
de more probable; if to *behold<sup>e</sup>* did signifie to *hol<sup>e</sup>*, as to  
*bedek* to *dek*, to *besprinkle* to *sprinkle*. But indeed<sup>e</sup> *neider*  
is *beholden* Englis; *neider* ar *behold<sup>e</sup>* and *hol<sup>e</sup>* any more  
all one, den *becom* and *com* or *beferm<sup>e</sup>* and *ferm<sup>e</sup>*.

a *Belly venter* / to *belie* *sugilla*.

a *Berri bacca* / a *beri* *cavea*, as a *cunni-beri* / (*vi. Versteeg*.

c. 7. in B.) to *bury sepelio*.

to *Bee esse*, to have been *fuisse* / a *Bee*<sup>e</sup> *apis*, *Bee<sup>e</sup>* *apis* /  
(*vid. E* long in c. 1. §. 3.) / a *bit* or hute *mastra*.

*Bit* is a hand-writing / a *beak* / and an *edg-tcol<sup>e</sup>*.

*Bitter amarus* / a *bittoun* [a kind<sup>e</sup> of heron] *D. butor*,  
*F. butor*, *L. butio*.

*Blak niger* / *bleak pallidus* / to *blae* to make *blak* / to  
*bleae* to witen or mak<sup>e</sup> *pal<sup>e</sup>*.

a *Blow alapa* / to *blow flo* / to *blow* or *blew floreo*.

*Blue carnleus* / it *bleeu flavis*. v. c. 1. §. 11. *1.*

a *Boat aper* / to boze *terebro*.

a *Bottel* not bottle, of *F. bouteille obba*.

a *Brideale* of bride and ale, de word signifyng not  
de wedding, but the wedding-feast / a *bzide*. *D. brydel*  
*F. bride* of *brider frenare*.

a *Broth<sup>e</sup>* or spit *veru*, [ *F. Broche* a spit or any oder  
picked ting: *were* of coome<sup>t</sup> *brochette* a peg or pin ] / to  
*brase* or tap a vessel: dowg dis seem<sup>e</sup> to com of de sam<sup>e</sup>  
word.

to *Buy em<sup>e</sup>* / *by per*.

a *Cay* of a river, *D. kaep F. Quay* / a *key clavis*.

to *Call voco* / a *caul omentum* / *Metaph.* dat *wie* woomen  
wear on deir heads.

a *Cater* of de *F. quatre quaternio* / a *cater*, of *cat<sup>e</sup>*, *opso-*  
*nator*. Work-



Working Card's of *carmino*, or *carduus* a reasel / playing card's & a sea-card or map, of *charta*, & for t: for in Fr. and D. thes' card's ar called *cartes* and *kaerten*; wer' as do's ar called *cardes* and *harden*.

a Cell, a cellar / to sell, a seller.

to *Ceas cesso* / to cese or rate *consio* / to seise or seiz; *occupo*. vid. in S.

to *Cer'* vid. *ser'*.

*Clod*, pl. *clod's*, to *clod'*.

a Coal *carbo* / *col'* or *tal'* (wenc' *colwoort*) *jus*.

a Coat *tunica* / a cot' or cottag' *cusa*. S. kote a Gr. *caim cubile*.

Cockle or corn-ros' *melanthium*, or *nigella*, becaus de seed's bee of a blak collour / *cockle* [a sel' f'f] *cocklea*.

a Coffer, D. *koffer* F. *coffre*, (yet wee writ' and found it wix a singl' f, to distinguish it from *coltger* wie is found *coffer* (vid. Gh.) ) Lat. *capia* of *capio*, or of *idem*.

a Collar *collarium* of *collum* / *koller* *cholera* [b'is flava.]

to *Conceav utero* / to conceiv *animo* : utrumque a *con-cipio*.

a Council or assembl' *concilium*, a *concilio* / counsel or advis' *consilium*, a *consulo*.

Cest or rader *eist*, D. *kist*, L. *cista* : unde de brest is called a *cest* or *eist*, becaus in it, as in a *cest*, is loks de treasur' of de hart / de *cest* game or *cest* men F. *eschex*, of *eschequier* a *cecker* or *cest* boord' / a *cesten* or *cestinut* *castanea*.

D. a Dam, *mater brutorum* / a dam to stop a water-coor's *agger cataracta*, D. *dam* : unde *Amsterdam*, *Roterodam*, &c. / to dam D. *dammen*, *aggere occludere* / to damm or condemn *damnare* / a dame or mistris F. *dame* : henc' *madame* my mistres : but in Englis *madam* is a compellati-on on'y to a Lady, and *Dame* in publik actions, is a Ladies title set befor' de nam' ; lik' as *Spinster* is de title of oders, set after de nam' : as *Dam' Elenor Cobham*, *Jan' Butler Spinster* of dis *Dam'* comes de *Diminutiv'*, *Damsel*.

*Damsel*, F. *damoiselle*, *puella nobilis*.

Deer *charus* / deer' *carus* / a deer *dama*, D. *dier* G. *thier*.

Devil, or rader *deevil*, not *divel* : (as soom, far feteing it from *diabolus*, wou'd' hav' it ) for as God comes of good *bonus*, ( wie in de old' S. was written wix a singl' o, and de *Nederlanders* doo' yet say *goed* ) so doo' a *deevil* com of *evil* *malus* : as S. *duvel* of de *ubel idem* : in *wie* sens hee is also called de *quaed* and de *boose*.

to *Di'* *morior* / and a *di'* pl. *dice* / to *dy'* *tingo* : so to lie *mentior*, and a *li'* *mendacium* / to *ly'* *jaceo*. vid. y. vowel.

to *Discomfort* or put out of comfort, F. *desconforter* L. and I. *disconfortare* of *confortare* / to *discomfit*, or defeat, F. *desconfire*, *conficere*, *destruere* : unde *disconfiture* F. *desconfiture*.

a *Dite scrobs* / *Duite Germanus*, D. *Duitsch* G. *Tuutsch* or *Teutsch* of *Tuisco* de *Germanus* Conductor and first Princ' ; wom' dey honoured for deir eief God, next after de Sun and de Moon' : and der' for' dey called de *third* day of de week' *Tuistag*, for wie wee say *Tuistday*. *Tacitus* writes him *Tuisto*, and de people *Tuistones* or *Tewtonnes*, and deir tung *lingua Teutonica*.

A Do' *dama femina* / *dolog* D. *deegh massa* / doo' *facio* ; not do'.

*Dun fuscus* / *down factus*, not *don'* : for on' has an oder sound, as in *bon'*, *mon'*, *ston'*.

*Dy'* vid. *Di'*.

*Cast oriens* / *est'* to dri' mault in / *yest* or *barm'* / *pu-ma cervisia*, G. *yest*, D. *gift*.

*Eider alteruter*, aut / de *eder* or bond of a hedg. to *Endou dotare* / *endu'* of F. *enduire*, or *indu'* of *inducere* or *imbuerere*.

*Enoug satis* / but importing number it is boz' writen and pronounced wixout de aspirat' : as *Eccelus*. 35. 1. *Sacrifices enou* / *Enou* for even *nou*, *modo* : In de pronouncing of wie a words, de on'ly difference is de accent : wie de first has in de last, and de last in de first

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first. For enoug wee commonly say enuf: as for laugh-  
naugter, soom say las, datter: for coing all say cof: and  
for de Duite a kster, wee alto gedet boz' say & writ' after,  
to Enter *intrare* / to enter *inhumare*.

Ear *auris* / to ear *aro* / ere before *prid*, erst first *primus*,  
(not yett yerst) as in Dutere, erst: Hence evenon', ere,  
wil', and erely i. former: as of erely iunge I wil doe tel:  
for wie is nou written (I know not wy) ferly.

Certain words beginning wia et ar soomtim' spoken  
and written wiaout e: as escap', especial, espi; scape,  
special, spi: to espous, and to estrange, [verbs:] spous,  
and strange [nouns:] esqir', estay, establis, estat'; spir',  
say, stablis, stat': to example and excus'; wiaout ex,  
sampl' scus': and ex-eange, wiaout ex, eange.

Emuk' not Ebruk', *Eutychus* not *Eutychus*: as com-  
ing of de Greek' diptong &.

Eve *Eva* / Eve *profestum* / *ex* *stillicidium*, of F. *Eau*  
water.

Eben *etiam*, eben dy saluation / eben *vesper* / eben *par*.

Ew not yew *ovis famella*; as tw not yiu, (vid. *Tw*  
*taxus*) dowg de y bee vulgarly sounded in dem boz'.

**E** England [de Souz part of Great Britain] (wie com-  
teined de 7 Kingdoms of de Saxons, Juirs, and Engles  
mixt togeder) was by Egbert King of de West-Saxons,  
wen hee had wel-nig browgt dis Heptarki into a Monar-  
ki, called (belik' becaus hee was an Engle) Engle-land;  
wie contracted into two syllables, is vulgarly written  
England: but always sounded England: as wee now boz'  
sound and writ' many oder words wia E, wie anciency  
were written wia E: as seem', seede', seek', &c. (v.c.1.  
s.2.) In Frene, becaus dey turn *en* into *an*, it is writ-  
ten *Anglo-terre*, and in Latin lil' wil' *Anglia*: doug de  
Italians call it *Inghil-terra*, and de Spaniards *Inghil-tierra*,  
not differing in de sound of de first syllable from us: for  
e fort and i fort have de self-sim' sound; vid. c.2. s.2.

Ebe, and Eben, and Ebn, see in Ebe and Eben.

Fain

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Fain glad / to sein *ingo*.

Fare, eer', or diet / a fare, a passage or journey:  
wence comez fare-well, i. pas wel' and safely, and a far-  
deal, a pak dat passengers or waifaring men doo' ber'.

Fait *puleer* / a fayt (for difference) with y *mundina*.

Fat *pignus*, D. vet, G. fet / fat' *farum* / a fat' or var',  
vid. *Uate* / a fault, F. *faute*, culpa.

a Fel *pellis* / to fel *succido* / fel *crudelis*: unde a felon, Fr.  
felon, fur, and metap. felon de for' so called, becaus it is  
fel or cruel, as a felon or teel', *furunculus*.

to Fete *affero* / a fete or rader *vetis vicia*, D. *vitte*, F.  
*vesce*.

to Feed' *pasco* / feed' [wie has taken his tee.]

a Fin of a fip *pinna* / a fiend or spirit', *cacodemon* / a fen-  
palus.

to Fite *volo* / to flee *fugio*. vid. c.3. s.3. ¶ 4.

Flour *flos* / flour' *area*.

to Flouris *floro* / to flourish *veligo*.

Foul *foedus* / a foul ales.

In steed of our f, de \*Nederlanders hav' n: saying for \*A general dis-  
fast, haff: for fader, feder: vader, veder: for fel, selmun-ference between  
ger; bel, belmanger: for felt, semel, [Fr. *fenel*] sem; de Dialects of  
velt, veneel, vaten: for fiddel, fielt, fier, fip, fist, fite or de high and low  
fete, folk; vedel, veld, vier, vif, vift, vittle, volk, &c. Dutch is, dat  
wie dialect is yet found in de Western partes: werby where de high  
appeere, dat aldowg in dat inundation of our Ancesters Dutch say f.  
into dis land, (in de tim' of Vortigernus the Brittish King, and E. de low  
and after) de greater number cam' from Saxoni, and oder say W and D:  
partes of hig Germani; yet soom wer' of de Lowcoun- de high say tag,  
tries: sue as Camden in his *Britannia* speakez of: eMa- mittag, roch-  
ter, tuitfch or teutisch;  
*jores e Germania copias evocant, qui pro limitibus excuba-*  
*rent, e maritimo bello hostes affligerant.* For de Neder- (vid Ditch in  
landers, by de advantage of deir dwelling, were ever good Indice) de low  
say dage, mid-  
dage, dochter,  
Duitfch.

Gallant brav' Fr. *gallant*, *elegant* / a Gallione, F. *gal-*  
*lien*, *navis praesidiaria major* / a gallon *congin*: de wie de  
\*Ratur'

G

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\* *A. 31. Ed. 1.* Statut' doo' i dus defin', An Engli' penni (wie isch de de (a) Sterling) round without clipping, full weight gr. of weat drie in de midst of de ear: 20 pence full in an ounce: 12 ounces a li: 8 li. mak' a gallon of 7 wine gallons a busel; and 8 busels a quarter. Of wie gallon and busel der' was \* ordeined a standerd of bras to remain for ever in de Excequer: according to wie all de chief towns of England hav' oder brasen standerds mad', for de forming and reforming of de wooden mesures: wie only, being mad' eqal to de standerd, and sealed by de head officers, dat sized dem, ar upon great penalties to bee used.

The Gallon is otherwis' mad' of 7 li Averde-pois: and so 28' [called a Tod] mak' a half-busel, 56 li [vulgarly called half a hundred-weight] mak' a busel; 112 li or a hundred-weight mak' 2 busels, 400 weight 8 busels, commonly called a Quarter; because it is de fowrth part' of an ordinari load for 4 nags: althowg dey noum' to carri 5 sue quarters, or 20 hundred at a load for a small journey.

de Gall of a living thing *fel*, D. galle / a gall nut *galla*, D. gall-nate / a gaul or sor' of de skin mad' wia rubbing, *intertrigo*.

Gentle or meek' *mitis* / a gentile or headen *gentilis* / a gentil or maggot *termes*.

Glas *vitrum*, D. glas a Teut. *gleissen* *splendore*: hence de brigtnes or fres' colour of cloz or oder thing is called de glas of it / a glos or exposition *glossa*.

(a) Concerning the nam' of Sterling I find' 3 opinions: one is of Linwod, who in glossa ad cap. *Item quia de testamentis, verbo Centum solidos* sait, It is called **Sterling**, because it had the pictur' of a starling or star' in on' qater of de coin: An oder is of foome \* Scottish writers, who affirm our purer silver, which we call **Sterling**, to hav' been coined at **Sterling** in Scotland, and der' of to hav' its nam': but Cambden, rejecting dese conceits as frivolous, shewes dat in de time of king Richard de first, monney coined in de *East* partes of Germani began to bee of special request in England, for de puriti der' of: and was der' for' called **Wasterling** monney, as de inhabitants

\* *Heylyn in Scotia.*

† *Remains in Money.*

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habitans of dese partes were called **Easterlings**: \* Shortly after, foome of des' craftsmen (wher' of *Op Cuneator* was chief) wer' sent for into King John: dis Realm, to bring de coin to perfection: of whom de lawfull En. *Heylyn ibid.* *glith* monney was called (as appeareth in old deed's) *nammi Easterlingi*, [Esterling monney:] which, sine' that tim', by *Apphesis* [a kind' of abbreviation] has been commonly called **Sterling**.

to Gnaw or knaw: de hig Duite writing it wia g, and de low wia k.

Gray of colour *glancus* / a grai [brok or badger] *melis*; so called because hee is gray.

Gros, big or rik, F. *gros* or *gross*, G. *groß* / a graf', i. a great dozen, or a dozen dozen.

Grab' *gravis* / a grab' *sepulchrum* / a Grab' [a Duite Count or Earle] as Grav' *Mauric*, & in de compounds, Lant-grav', Rheingrav', Palf-grav': *vid. Rev.*

Gree' *Gracia* / a gree' or stair *gradus*.  
a Guild or fraterniti / to *gild in aure*.

Hay *fenum*, of de Sax. *hæwen* *secare*, because it is cut gras / a hey or cunni-net, of de Fr. *hay* (wie dey sound *hey*, *vid. ai* and *oi*, c. 2, s. 2. and wee ar as reddey, boz in sound and writing, to follow deir sound, as deir writing: wer' dey writ' *mouton* and say *mooton*, wee writ' and say *mooton*: dey writ' *quatre* and say *catre*, wee writ' and say *cater*: dey writ' *bon* and say *boone*, wee writ' and say *boon*: dey writ' *plaid* and say *plead*, wee writ' and say *plead*) [a hedg:] because it hedgez or heinet dem in: Henc' heyward dat keepez de hedges or bounds of de fields.

Heil, D. *hagel* *grando* / Heil, D. and G. *heil* *heal*, *salus*: inde All heil [all heal] *vid. Heal* and *Heal*.

Hair *crinis* / a har' *lepus* / to heat *audio*.

to Hal' or draw, D. *haelen* *trahere* / hail, D. *hagel* *grando* / hall, D. *saal* *aula*.

Ham a town hemad in wia foome fenc': (wenc' souzham, nora-ham, &c. and de diminutiv' *hamlet* a villag') it signifyez also a little plat compassed with a river / ham *poples*, unde *metap.* de ham's of a hors-collar, because dey ar bending, as de hams.

H

b

Waple

Haply forsan/happily forlitter.

Hard durus, & difficilis/heard participle, of to hear/ and a herd grex, (not heard) for so it is written also in hig and low Duite.

Hart ceruus/hart cor. vid. E in cap. 2, § 2.

Hast<sup>e</sup> festinatio/hast de sign<sup>e</sup> of de pfect tens, lik<sup>e</sup> aq wast<sup>e</sup> iactura, and mast<sup>e</sup> eras.

a Hate of a door<sup>e</sup> anticum/to hate excludere/to hae aax, of F. Haer afaire: whence a hael: as haet of hae an ax.

to Heal, D. heilen sanare, ab heil sanitas: unde healt and healtful/to hel<sup>e</sup> or cover tegn: unde a heling[or coverlit, of F. courelit stragulum:] Hence, saye Veritegan, is derived Hel; becaus it is heled over, or hidden in low obscuriti: as Heaven is so called, becaus it is heaven or elevated abov<sup>e</sup> all.

to Heav, D. heffen[to lift up] wenc<sup>e</sup> heaven, S. he for caelum; and heavi[weigti] becaus it lifte<sup>e</sup> up de lighter in de scal<sup>e</sup>.

Hed caput, fort, dowg in a translated sens it bee soun- ded long, as head of milk, for crem<sup>e</sup>.

a Helm or hed-piece, of to hel<sup>e</sup>, or cover: (as salad in de sam<sup>e</sup> sens of celare to cover) unde dimin. helmet/a helm Metap. de top-part<sup>e</sup> or handle of de Rudder.

Heer<sup>e</sup> hic/to hear audio.

Hir<sup>e</sup> merces/higer altior.

Ho vox clamantis/ho<sup>e</sup> vox sistentis/hoa cura/a how to par<sup>e</sup> de ground wiz/a howg suffrago/hou quomodo.

Hol<sup>e</sup> of to heal, sanus, D. heil: (wie woold is yet in soom us<sup>e</sup> wiz us: as wer<sup>e</sup> wee say a heil body) inde hol- som, D. heilsam/wol<sup>e</sup> integer, totus/a hoal foramen, not hol<sup>e</sup>; as coal not col: (dowg in D. bea<sup>e</sup> bee fort hol, hol.)

Hoali, of hoal foraminosus/wol<sup>e</sup> ly omnino/holy sanctus, D. heiligh of heil, as holy of hol<sup>e</sup>: de Primitiv<sup>s</sup> beeing Bpizets of a good body; and de Derivativ<sup>s</sup> of a good mind<sup>e</sup>/holly[a tree]ilex hollow cavis/to halloto sancti- fico/

fico/to hollatu or woop voce fictitia & sonora aliquem ad- vocare: de on<sup>e</sup> of woop; [de woord dat weecomonly dus us<sup>e</sup>;] de oder of holla a Teutonik woerd used by de Ger- mans, Frene, Italians and Spaniards, wen dey call on<sup>e</sup> to dem: in Englis it is spoken on<sup>ly</sup> to horses.

Holand of holy sanctus; as Holand poudet pulvis san- ctus, Holand-tid<sup>e</sup> festum sanctorum/Holland, in the Ne- derlands, of holt [i. wood] and land: as (by it) Zeland of ze [i. sea] and land.

at Hom<sup>e</sup> domi/wom<sup>e</sup> quem.

Ho<sup>e</sup> any weed<sup>e</sup> dat foulez de corn xixanthum/holt or hoary canus/hoo<sup>e</sup> not woo<sup>e</sup> mererix. v. c. 1, § 2, of 2.

an Host<sup>e</sup>, F. hoste hospes/an host<sup>e</sup> of men, of hostis, ex- ercitus/an host<sup>e</sup> or sacrifice hostia/ost<sup>e</sup> for east: as in O- stend<sup>e</sup>.

Hour: vid. Dur.

How: vid. Ho.

a Hoop<sup>e</sup> circulus/to woop, v. to hollatu.

Hug<sup>e</sup> Hugo/hu<sup>e</sup> and cri<sup>e</sup> of F. buer to cri<sup>e</sup>/hiw colour/ to hew/scindo.

I ego, G. Ich, v. E. in cap. I, § V. /I [pea] echum/og- oculus.

Idole otiosus/Idol idolum.

a Joic<sup>e</sup> pl. Joices, [sligt squar<sup>e</sup> pieces joyned into de Scommmer to bear<sup>e</sup> de board<sup>s</sup>] /juit<sup>e</sup> or sap succus.

a Jointer[or long plan<sup>e</sup>, wie straight de board<sup>s</sup> edges to mak<sup>e</sup> a clos<sup>e</sup> joint]/a jointur [i. lands mad<sup>e</sup> over or joined to a woman in marriag<sup>e</sup>, during her lif<sup>e</sup>].

Iw [tree] not yiw, doug it bee so sounhed: de Frene beeing If, and de Duke tis, then, or eiben: as wee say yeto, and yet writ<sup>e</sup> ew ovu femella.

not Kalendar, Kazarin<sup>e</sup>, but Calendar, Cazarin<sup>e</sup>. vi. K in c. I, § IV.

a Key, v. ray.

to knaw, vid. to gnaw.

a Knot nodus/agnat culcx.

L

a Lai man *laicus*/a lai or song *canticum*/to lay *pavo*.  
 a Lam *agnus*/lam<sup>c</sup> *claudus*/a lamp *lampas*.  
 to lanc<sup>c</sup> or cut/to lane a sip/a lanc<sup>c</sup> or speer<sup>c</sup>.  
 a Lan<sup>c</sup> *angiportus*/a lator *planities*.  
 Latin *Latinus*/latten *aureichalcum*, D. *lattoen*, q. *latum*.  
 es, Germ. *letton*.  
 to Leap, *vid.* lip.  
 a Leaper of to leap/a leper of *lepra*.  
 a Leas *lessa*, of F. *laiser*, D. *lassen* or latten *linguere*/a  
 leas to let slip hounds, F. *lasse*, D. *lette* *lorum*.  
 a Leaz *pascuum*,  
 Least *Minimus*/lest *ne*.  
 a Leaver *levamentum*/to hav<sup>c</sup> leber [or liefer] *malo*.  
 Lead *plumbum*/led *ductus*, of to lead, *vid.* c. 3, § III.  
 ¶ 4.  
 Left *sinister*/left *relictus*, of to leav. v. c. 3, § III. ¶ 4.  
 Leisur<sup>c</sup>, not leasur<sup>c</sup>, *otium*.  
 Leman *quasi* ly<sup>c</sup> by a man, [a woman taken in steed of  
 a wif<sup>c</sup>] *concubina*/a limon, commonly pronounced lent-  
 mon, dat *sarp* cold<sup>c</sup> fruit of de hot countri's, *limon*, F.  
*limon*, D. *limoen*.  
 Letic<sup>c</sup> *lactuca*/a lattic<sup>c</sup> *clathrum*.  
 a Lebel *libella*, I. *livella*/leben, F. *lovan*: not leavel  
 leaven.  
 a Leek<sup>c</sup> *porrum*/to lik<sup>c</sup> *probo*.  
 Lee's of win<sup>c</sup> or oil, F. *lies*, *fraces*/to leet<sup>c</sup> or lot<sup>c</sup> *pendo*.  
 to Li<sup>c</sup> *mentior*/to ly<sup>c</sup> *jaceo*, *vid.* to di<sup>c</sup>.  
 a Litter or hors-litter, F. *litiere*, *lectica*/litter, de straw  
 wer<sup>c</sup> on beasts li<sup>c</sup>, F. also *litiere* or *litiere*: wie, by a  
 Metonymi. is taken for de yung on's dat ar laid in de  
 litter, as a litter of welps: dis woord, dowg it bee of de  
 sam<sup>c</sup> originall wia de former; yer, for differenc<sup>c</sup>, is it al-  
 togeder written litter, not litter.  
 a Lip *labium*, D. *lippe*/to lip or leap *saltare*, S. *lopen*, D.  
*loopen*.  
 Light *lumen*, D. *licht*, G. *lucht*: unde to lighten *illumi-*  
*nare*: & inde lightening *fulgur*, and it lighteneth *fulgu-*  
*rat*

rat/leigt or not heavi *levis*, D. *leicht*: unde to leigt or  
 disburden *levare*: unde *etiam* de leigts *pulmones*, *quia ut*  
*levia supernatant*/to ligt, fall, or settle, as birds doo<sup>c</sup> on de  
 ground, *sido*: inde to ligt or aligt, *descendere de equo aut*  
*alio vehiculo*.

Lo ecce/lotu *humilis*.  
 to Los<sup>c</sup> [or leet<sup>c</sup>] lost *perdo*, (unde los<sup>c</sup>) *Mat. 16. 25.*  
 to loof<sup>c</sup> loofed *solvere*, (unde loof<sup>c</sup>) *ib. 19.*

Mai *maius* [mensis] to may or can *possum*.  
 a Mayr or Maier is Englis. (as Shireb and Alber-  
 man) beeing derived of de verb to may, wie signified  
 to hav<sup>c</sup> migt or pouter: becaus hee may or can doo<sup>c</sup> most  
 of all in de sam<sup>c</sup> Corporation. Henc<sup>c</sup> de chief Magistrat<sup>c</sup>  
 of Lovan in Brabant, and of oder countri-touns, is called  
 de Meyer: and Maire or Maieur, in many touns of  
 Franc<sup>c</sup>: wof<sup>c</sup> languag<sup>c</sup> is originally Teutonik, as Englis  
 and Duite is: *vid.* Versteeg. c. 10. / a mar<sup>c</sup> *equa*.

a Maner *mos*/a Maner or Manour *Manerium*.  
 a Mantle or cloak *mantela*/a mantel of a chimney, Fr.  
*manteau* or mantel.

Marc *Marcus*/a mark *nota*/a Marq<sup>c</sup> or mare *linnes*/a  
 marc of money [13s 4d] *marca*.

Mari *Maria*/to marri, aldoug of *maritus*/marroin *me-*  
*dulla*.

Maister, becaus wee so pronounc<sup>c</sup> it, rader den maister;  
 forming it of *Magister* by a Syncope of 2 letters, and not  
 of de Frenc<sup>c</sup> *maistre*: for wie demselvs say *metre*. v. E im-  
 perf.

Mead<sup>c</sup> or me<sup>c</sup> *medo*/a mead or meddow *pratium*, à G.  
 matten *metere*.

Meat *cibus*/to met<sup>c</sup> *metior*.  
 Many *multi*/de meiny *plobs*, D. *gemein* volk.

a Messag<sup>c</sup> *nuncium*/a messuag<sup>c</sup> *messuagium*.  
 a mind<sup>c</sup> *mens*/min<sup>c</sup> *mens*/a min<sup>c</sup> of mettall *fedina*:  
 unde a min<sup>c</sup> dat Pioners mak<sup>c</sup> in wars *cuniculus*.  
 a Mit<sup>c</sup> *minutum*/migt *potentia*.  
 b 3

a Morder



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a **Modder** *mater* / a **modder** *puella*.

a **Mol**<sup>c</sup> or mowld-warp *salpa*, D. *mol* / **Mol**<sup>c</sup> a river in Surrey, so called becaus lik<sup>c</sup> a mol<sup>c</sup> it goez under de ground, breaking out at Mol<sup>c</sup>sey into de Tam's.

a **Mold**<sup>c</sup> or model to form a ring by, *modulus forma*, D. *model*; unde to mold<sup>c</sup>, usually of loavs: Metap. we say of il-bred eildren, dey must be nu<sup>c</sup> molded / mowld ear: unde a mowld-warp, becaus hee warper or castes up ear.

**Mo**<sup>c</sup> or mo<sup>c</sup> *plures* / to mow *meto* / a mow *strues*.

a **Moar** *radix* / mo<sup>c</sup> *plus* / a mo<sup>c</sup> *palus*.

a **Mous** *mus* / mous *strues*, pl.

**Muster** *militum census*, henc<sup>c</sup> muster-master / *mustard synapi*, henc<sup>c</sup> mustard-maker.

\* Jerem. 5. 8.

**Nap** no *non* / ne nor *neque* / to ney *hinnio*, D. *nepar* not neig, as of \* lat<sup>c</sup> it has been written.

de **nap**<sup>c</sup> or noddle *cervix* / a **nap**<sup>c</sup>, F. *nappe*, *nappe* or *lin-teum*: unde a napkin *mantile*, *linterium*: and *napert*<sup>c</sup> [lin-nen.]

**Nap** of cloz, D. *nappe floccus* / nap of sleep<sup>c</sup>, of de Duice nippen *nissare* to wink: unde *nappi* al<sup>c</sup>, dat wil mak<sup>c</sup> on<sup>c</sup> tak<sup>c</sup> a nap.

a **nabi** or fleet<sup>c</sup> of ships / a **nab**<sup>c</sup> de middle of a cart-wael<sup>c</sup>: unde de *nabel umbelicus*.

**Naugt** or *naugti malus* / *nowgt* of ne owgt, not any ring, *nihil*.

**Neat** *bos* S. *neat* / *net*<sup>c</sup> *nitidus*, F. and D. *net*, It. *netto*.

a **Net** S. *nette rete* / a *nit* of de D. *niet* nothing, *lens*.

**Neder** *nenter*, *neque* / *neder* (unde *nedermost*) of be-ned<sup>c</sup>, *inferior*.

a **Nec**<sup>c</sup>, F. *niece neptis* / to neef<sup>c</sup> G. *niesen sternare*.

**Nic**<sup>c</sup> or coy *curiosus* / a *nias* hawk, [not an *eyas*] F. *niais*, It. *nidase*, taken out of de nest: as a hawk flown is called a *braneer*.

\* 4 k. 6. 16.

**No** or not *non* / *no*<sup>c</sup> (as \* *mo*<sup>c</sup>) or *non*<sup>c</sup> *nullus*.

de **Pon**<sup>c</sup>s of a moon *nona* / for de *nonc*<sup>c</sup>, de *industria*.

One

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**On**<sup>c</sup> *unum* / on [upon] *supra* / on [proceed<sup>c</sup>] *perge*.

**Oz** gold<sup>c</sup> or yellow in Heraldry / *oz*<sup>c</sup> de ear: or matter wer<sup>c</sup> of any mettall is mad<sup>c</sup>: as gold-or<sup>c</sup>, silver-or<sup>c</sup> &c. / oar of a boat or *sip remus*.

**Drag**<sup>c</sup> *atriplex* / *ozeng*<sup>c</sup> *citreum*.

**Order** *ordo* / *ordur*<sup>c</sup> *simus*.

**Our** *noster* / *hour hora*, pronounced *our*.

a **Pail** *scula* / a **pal**<sup>c</sup> *palus*, li, or *vallus*, li / **pal**<sup>c</sup> *pallidus*, de *palat palatum* / a *pallet stratum*.

to **Parboil** *parum bullire*, *subcoquere*; not perboil, wie is rader to boil &orrowly.

to **Par**<sup>c</sup> *decortico*, *refeco* / a *pair par* / a *pear pyrum*, F. *poire*, D. *peere*.

a **Parson** *Rector* / a *person persona*.

**Peac**<sup>c</sup> *pax* / *peas pisum*.

to **Peare**<sup>c</sup> F. *percer*, *penetro* / **Piere**<sup>c</sup> of *Pierre* [Peter] / *peeres pares* or *magnates*.

a **Peare** *pertica* / a *pere* [fish] *perca*, F. *perche*. A *peare* is defined ann. 31. Ed. 1. Three barley-corns dri<sup>c</sup> and round mak<sup>c</sup> an ine: 12 inees a foot<sup>c</sup>: 3 foot<sup>c</sup> a yard: 5 yards and di. a *peare*: and 160 *peeres* an aker. Yet is der<sup>c</sup> in us<sup>c</sup> wiz us, for de mesuring of wood-land, a *peare* of 18 foot<sup>c</sup>.

**Penc**<sup>c</sup> of penny / *pens* of pen.

to **Perboil**, *vid.* *parboil*.

a **Piel** or rin<sup>c</sup> *cortex*, to *piel decortico*, unde *pilled* / a *peel*<sup>c</sup> to fet bred into de oven, *pala*, F. *paelle* / a *pi-pula*.

a **Pier**<sup>c</sup> *pars*, F. *piece*: yet wer<sup>c</sup> a \**pier*<sup>c</sup> does signifi<sup>c</sup> a kind<sup>c</sup> [species] (weider it be put absolutly, or wiz its genus) it is, for differenc<sup>c</sup>, written wiz ee vowel: as a *peer*<sup>c</sup> of ordnanc<sup>c</sup> *tormentum*; a *peer*<sup>c</sup> or gun *bombarda*; a *peer*<sup>c</sup> of plat<sup>c</sup> *vas argenteum* or *aureum*; a *peer*<sup>c</sup> or goblet *crater*; a *peer*<sup>c</sup> of gold, or a *peer*<sup>c</sup> † *aureus*.

\* *Pars* [apart<sup>c</sup> or *piec*<sup>c</sup>] is eider *membrum* or *species* [a member or a



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a kind: ] and der' for' as in Latin, by a Synecdoche, pars is often put for membrum, [ pars integri ] and soomtim' for species: [ pars generalis ] so in English is a pte' used, soomtim' for a kind', but more commonly for a member.

† For althowgh de French, which account deir sum's by Crouns, doe call a French Croun aureus, or coronatus aureus; yet with us, who reckon by de pound, or 20 s. (vid. Pound) a pte' (which is of far valu') is as fitly termed Aureus, or as aureus: a half-pce' semiaureus, or semissis aureus: a croun or quarter-pce', coronatus, or quadrans aureus: a half-crown or half-quarter-pce', semicoronatus, or se'cunx aureus.

to peep' or look' out / to peep as eicken doo' pipio.

¶ Pilot' pr. n. / a pilot, Fr. pilot navarchus / a pirat pirata.

a Plac' or room' locus / a plac' or place passer, vulgo platea.

a Plea or suit causa / (dowg it com of de Frene plaide, as to plead of plaidier / a play or sport lusus.

a Poal pertica / de pol' of heaven polus / to potol rondo, unde a potoler or barber tonsor / de poll or potol of de hed: (for in soom woords [ as boll, roll, toll, poll ] dey did writt it for toll after o, as wec yet doo' after a: vid. L. in cap. 1, s. 4. ) Dis woord signifying properly de hinder part of de hed, is, by a Synecdoche, put for the hed; and de hed, by de sam' Synecdoche, for a man: as in our Statut's \* Aliens, &c for eac subditi, shall pay eig pence for every poll.

\* An. 21. Jac.

a Post' D. post, F. postea, L. postis: quid sit postus in terram / a post' or hasty messenger, D. G. post, F. poste, of postus too, becaus de post's or post' horses ar positi [ ter ] in certain places to receiv de hasty messag' on' of an oder: in F. hec is also called courreur of courrir [ currere; ] as in Lat. veredarius of veredus, a swift hors.

to Pound or bray pinso rondo / a pound or pin-fold clausum / a pound-weiht libra. Dis Pound is of 3 sorts: de Troy-pound of 12 ounces, and Aver-de pois of 16 ounces. De Troy ounce is of 3 sorts, 1, de Statut'-ounce, 2 de old' Physik-ounce, 3 de Gold-sm 15 ounce.

I. De Statut'-ounce is divided into 20 (a) pence, and every

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very penni into 32 grains: so dat der' ar in dis ounce 640 grains.

De Gold-smiths ounce (wie is on' and de sam' in all countri's) is divided into eight drams, and a dram into 3 scruples. A scruple containing 20 grains, de dram has 60, and de ounce 480. Our goldsmiths, dat dey may seem' to enclin' to de Statut', reckon also, in part', by de penni-weiht: calling deir half-ounce or 4 drams, 10<sup>1</sup> weiht: deir quarter-ounce or 2, dr. 5<sup>1</sup> weiht: and deir half-quarter-ounce or 1 dra. 2<sup>1</sup> ob: but den, to mak' up de just number of 60 grains in de dram, dey allow to every penni-weiht but 24 grains: but dese 24 ar eqall to de 32 of de Statut'.

De old Physik-ounce was lik' wif' divided into 8 drams, and a dram into 3 scruples, and a scruple into 24 grains: so dat de dram contains 72, and de ounce 576 grains.

Des 3 sorts of ounces may differ little or nothng in weiht, dowg dey differ not a little in de number of de grains: for 80 grains of ordinari lammis-weat in de midit of de ear, 72 of de fairest lammis, and 60 of de greatest wif' weat, weig eac of dem about a dram, or ij<sup>1</sup> ob.

But des corn-grains beeing dus uneqall, de weights mad' of dem must need's bee uncertain. It is der' for more, (saye \* Fernelius) dat de minor' or least weight (wie is de beginning of oder weights, as de unci is of numbers) bee certain; dat der' may bee on' constant rul' of weights to Apothecari's and Physicians in all places: and sue is de Gold-smiths grain, wie de sam' loov of gold' has mad' on' and de sam' in all nations. Of dis der' for de weights of Medicin's, recepta nunc lege, ar dus established: 20 sue grains mak' a scruple, 3 scruples or 60 grains mak' a dram, 8 drams or 480 grains 1 ounce, and 12 ounces a pound.

\* Method lib. 4. cap. 6.

(4) An English penni, which is called de \* sterling, round without clipping, shall vweigh 32 grains of wheat dri' in de midit of de ear: and 20 pence [ or 5 grots ] mak' an ounce: and 12 ounces mak' a Pound. An. 31 Ed. 1, and 12 H. 7. wher' by appeeres dat at de time of de making



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making of this 'Strait' de penni Sterling was as great as our iij<sup>d</sup>, and de gro<sup>t</sup> as our shilling, five of which weigh an ounce. De Gro<sup>t</sup> was so named of his greatnes: for, in old English, gro<sup>t</sup> is as much as great, (de Dutch now say gro<sup>t</sup>.) And der for, as now a shilling, so then a gro<sup>t</sup> was a piece to play with all at Shill<sup>d</sup>-mist: (which sport is der of called ~~Shob-gro<sup>t</sup>~~ to this day) and his now 4 shillings weighing an ounce) 12 times 5 [or 60] shillings weigh a Pound; so then 12 times 5 gro<sup>t</sup>s, or 20s was a full pound: where of it is, that our 20 shillings is yet called a Pound, though indeed it be but a third part of it.

De pound of 16 ounces is called *Aver-de-pois*, quasi *in veter de pois*, i. to mak<sup>t</sup> tru<sup>e</sup> weights; wie beting a French nam<sup>e</sup> I suppose was first ordeined in France: wenc<sup>e</sup>, by reason of our neer<sup>e</sup> trading with dem, it cam<sup>e</sup> over to us: and is now (though not yet establisht, but rather prohibited by law) generally used throughout de Realm; for de weiging of all commoditi<sup>s</sup> besid<sup>s</sup> bread, and do<sup>t</sup> things wie de Gold-smiths and Physicians doe deal in.

This *Aver-de-pois*-pound is bigger den de Troi-pound, though de ounce be les: for 7 li Averd. mak<sup>e</sup> a Gallon; as 5 li Troi do<sup>e</sup>. vide *Gallon*.

to *Pour* *pouvez fundo* / *pouvez povers patestar*: vide cap. 2, § 2.

to *pray precat* / a *prey preda*.

\* Mat. 2, 4.

a *Preas* or *strong turba* / a *prel pratum*, *torcular* / *prel reddi* / of Fr. *preste*, unde *prest* in money.

a *President*, of *presideo*, *presis* [a chief or principall of a company] / a *precedent exemplum*, de for<sup>e</sup> last fort, (though of *præcedo*) according to de *Ill* rust of Accent / *precedent* [going befor<sup>e</sup>] de for<sup>e</sup> last long. (of de sam<sup>e</sup> root<sup>e</sup>) according to de Exception.

a *Pris* *prærium* / a *pris* or *priz*, of F. *pris* [caught or taken] *præmia*: unde *prison* and *prisoner* in wiecwo de i is fort.

Q de letter / q half a q, i. *quadrans* a farding / q a not<sup>e</sup> of entranc<sup>e</sup> for Actors, (because it is de first letter of *quando*, wen) sewing wen to enter and speak.

a *Quarel*

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a *Quarel querela*, F. *querelle* / a *quarrel* of glass *quarum quadratum*, F. *quarreau* of *quarre*, because it is four squar<sup>e</sup>: hence a *quarri* of ston<sup>s</sup>, because dey ar digged out four squar<sup>e</sup> F. *quarriere*.

a *Quir chorus* / a *quier* of paper *scapm*, F. *quyer*.

a *Rac* of ginger, of de Lat. *radice* [a root] F. *racine*: wenc<sup>e</sup> a *rac* or *itok* F. *race* / a *rac* or *coors* *stadium*, F. *baras*: (unde *barasser* to coors<sup>e</sup>, or wear<sup>e</sup> with coorsing) so dat, as wel for de original, as for differenc<sup>e</sup>, it is to be writt<sup>e</sup>n by *rader* den *c* / to *rac* or *scrap* out *delse*, D. *raseren ab erado* / to *rais*, or lift up, *erigo*.

a *Rasour*, F. *rasoir à rado*, *noyagula* / a *rasur* or *scraping out rasura*.

to *Rak*, D. *rachen*, G. *recken*, *extindere* / to *reke* or draw out in leng<sup>th</sup>, as de tormenter doot de *lims* of a delinquent, with de instrument so called: hence to *rak* win<sup>s</sup>, i. to draw dem out by long racking-*leders* from de le<sup>e</sup>s. Of de torturing, *rak* is named de *rak* of a *crof-bow*, wer<sup>e</sup> by de string is drawn up to de nut; and hence *Metaphorice* a *rak* for spits to turn in, because it hat *te<sup>e</sup>* with niks or spaces, as de *crof-bow-rak* hat: hence also a *rak* for e<sup>e</sup>f or fodder: and de *rak* (though produced) *hame<sup>e</sup>* to *hav* de sam<sup>e</sup> original; because by his *te<sup>e</sup>* it draw<sup>e</sup>t away corn or oder things from de stubble or ground: and der for in D. is called *rack* of *racken* to *rak*.

a *Rai* or sun-beam *radius* / a *rai* or Thorn-bak *raig*, F. *raye* / *ray* or *aray ordo*: as *battail-ray* / *rei* or *darnel folium*, F. *yuroie*, because it mak<sup>e</sup>s on<sup>e</sup> *yure* (drunken).

*Main pluvia* / rains of a bridle *frænum* / reins of de bak *reues* / *reign regnum*.

a *Raisin* *uva passa*, F. *raisin*, D. *rafin* / *reason ratio* / *rosin Resina*.

a *Raben corvum* / to *rabben rapio voro*.  
a *Realm regnum* / a *ream* or *knife* of paper, of de Dutch word *rieme corrigia*: so much paper as is conveniently knit in on<sup>e</sup> band for a fardeal [wie is 20 quiers] *papre fasciculus*.

to **Reap** *metere*, D. *reapen* / to *rip diffuere*.

to **Reab** or draw out treds knit or woven *reexo* (wie treds ar called *readings*) / a *rev'* *praefectus*, [an officer or commander under an oder] D. *re'ne* or *gerebe* : unde *grebe* or *grave*, in de Nederlands, a Count or Earle, S. *Refa* or *gerefa* *contracte* *graef* : wer' not' dat ge is but a suppletiv' particle, as in *gebead* *gebletsed*, &c. and a is used as *exi-*  
*escent*, or rader as de *Frene'e* *feminin'* in *homme*, *famur*, &c. In de Western part's *rev'* is a \* *Bailif* of a manour or francis. Of *rev'* ar divers compounds : as *Kent-rev'*, *port-rev'*, *sir'-rev'*, *contracte* *sirev* (or, after de *high* Dute-dialect, *sirev*) wie is again contracted into *sriev*.

\* F. *bailif*. D.  
*Bailib* or  
*Baelib*.  
 † v. F. in In-  
 dice.

to **Reel**, vide *Wrest*.

**Rigt** *rectus* / a *rit'* *ritus* / to *writ'* *scribo* / a *wriet* *faber* as a cart-wriet, a mill-wriet, a *jipwriet*.

a **Rim'** or frozen mist hanging wit' on de tree's *pru-*  
*ina* / a *rhytm'* *rhythmus*.

a **Rod** *virga* / a *rod'* for fips to *rig'* in, *sinus*, *statio* / a *rood'* or *crof cruce* / a *roop'* of land [i. e. *aker*].

**Rom'** *Roma* / *room'* *locus*.

**Roug** *scaber* / to *roug* or mak' *roug*, as *Shet'* men doo' wia handles, *scabrare* / a *row* or *rew series* / to *row*, as wa-  
 termen doo', *remigo*.

to **Rotol** *volvo*, F. *rouler* : henc' a *rotoler* and *rotoling* *pit* : henc' also a *rotol* of paper, becaus it is *rotolod* up to-  
 geder : wie de *Lawyers* writ' *roll* *rolls* ; as de *Master* of de *rolls*. vid. *Boal*.

a **Ru'** or herb-grac', F. *rue rita* / to *retu* or be' *grieved* for, G. *retuen* *dolere* / a *retu* or *row*, D. *repe series*.

**Ruin** fall or destruction, *ruina* / a *ruhen* de clam-par-  
 tridg, of de *Teutonik* *ruhen* *vocare clamare*, and *hemie* or *himie* *galina*, *quod perdix mater arguit clamore dispersos*  
*convocat pullos* / *rougen* *ecet'*, so called of de *rougnes* of his coat : but des' two ar vulgarly pronounced *ruen* or *ruin*, lik' de former.

8. a **Saaf'** to keep' meat in, F. *suspensarium pensile* / *lat'*,  
 F. *sauf'*

F. *saufve* *salvus*.

to **Say** *dico* / to *say* or *assay*, F. *essayer* *tentare* / *say*, F. *saye* [a kind' of *stuf*] / de *sea mare*.

a **Sak** *saccus* / *sek*, F. *vin sec*, i. *vinum siccum*, *propter sic-*  
*candi & inflammandi vim*.

a **Salad** or hed-piecc', F. *salade galea* (v. *Helm*) / a *sallet* of F. *salette* [sorrel ; ] becaus *sorrel* is de best *sallet* herb.

a **Sargeant** or rader *sergeant*, *quasi serviens* : (for it al-  
 ways signifyez an inferior, but *serua* on' as hat oders in-  
 ferior unto him in de sam' profession : as a *sergeant* at  
 arms, a *sergeant* in de wars, a *sergeant* at law, a *sergeant*  
 in de *Kings* household) / a *surgian* contracted of *chirurgi-*  
 an, F. *chirurgien*, *chirurgus*.

a **Saber**, dat doo' *neider* win nor los', of to *say* or  
 keep', *servo* / a *Sabiour* *salvator*, F. *Salveur* of *Salvuer*, to  
*say* or mak' *say*, *salvo* / a *savour*, i. a *smel* or *tast* F. *savour*  
*sapor*, a *savourer* *sapere* : unde *savouri* [i. e. *som*, dat hat  
 a good *tast*] F. *savoureux* or *savoureuxse* / *savouri* de herb,  
 F. *savoree*, *satureia*.

a **Scal'** of a *fif* *squama* / a *scal'* of a *balanc* *luna* / a *scal'*  
 and *compas* *scala*, & *circinus* / a *scalld* de loz' *som* for' of  
 de head] *achor* : unde a *scalld* head, wie is affected wia  
 dat for' / to *scault*, D. *schanden*, F. *escander*, *liquore* *de-*  
*burere* : unde *scaulted* *ambustus aqua*, aut *alio liquore*.

to **Seas** or *siay* *cesso* / to *seis* *seaz* or lay hold on *oscapo*,  
 F. *saiser* : (unde *saisine*, and in *Englis*, *seisin*, as *liveri* and  
*seisin*) / to *ret'* or *rat'* *censeo*, unde a *retling* *census*.

a **Season**, a *tim'* or *du' tim'* F. *saison*, *tempus*, *opportu-*  
*nitas* / to *season* wia *salt* F. *saler*, *condio*.

to **Sel** *vendo*, a *seller* *venditor* / a *cel* *cella*, a *cellar* *cella-*  
*rium*.

to **Sear** or *cauteriz'* *cauterizo*, D. *sozen* : henc' a *sear*  
 ring-iron *cauterium* / to *ret'* wia a *setting* candle *incutare*,  
 F. *encirer* ; and a *retcloz* *ceratum*, F. *cerot*, of *cera*.

**Sever'** *severus* / to *sebet* *separo*.  
 a **Sic'** *senio* / de *sic'* or *assit'* of *Justices*, F. *assise* of *asse-*  
*oir* / *siz'* or *quantiti*, as de *siz'* of *hiv's* / *siz'* to make *col-*  
*lours* *sik* *glutinamentum*.

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a Sink *sentina* / a cing. of de F. *cinque*, pap. ac.  
 Sins *peccata* / sine a quo.  
 Sit' or placing *situs* / sight or seeing *visus*.  
 Sleight or skill *versutia* / sight *tennis*.  
 Sudden *coctus* / soddain or suddain, Fr. *soudain*, *subit*.  
 Soldier or soder, Fr. *soldure*, Ita. *soldatura*, a Latino *solidare*, i. *solidum facere* / a sauldier, D. *soldat*, F. *soldat*, qui *solum genducitur ad militandum*.  
 de sol' of de sco', *planta* / de sol' of a sco' *solea* / de sol' *anima* / a sol' [ *sis* ] *solea*.  
 a Sore' or grief *ulcus* : ( henc' *sorpi tristis*, and *sorow tristitia* : wenc' sorrowful ) / to sear, as a hawk doo' *pas. se alitum gnum volitare* / a sear, *danna quadrupus* : unde a *saurel emur* / *saurel oxalis*.  
 a Sow' / to sow or cast seed' *siro* : henc' a sower *sator* / to sow or sew *suo* : henc' a sower *sutor* / *sour acidus*.  
 a Sound *solidus* / a sound *sonitus* / to swoon' *deficere*, wic we pronounc' also sound : henc' a swooning *defectus*.  
 a Sous *sues* / sous offe *swina cervisia macerata* : unles we wil writ' it wit' r mollified, *sour*.  
 a Sou, *merides* / sou' tru' / henc' to sou' ( as of clod to clod ) [ to flatter, or avow to bee tru' war soever an oder man saye ] : henc' also a sou' sayer not a sou' sayer, *apster*.  
 a Soum *eliquis* / a sum *summa*.  
 a Sommer in building, q. *soom mer* or *moz* : ( for de joices being der' to joined mak' an oder stori' ) / *summer astas*.  
 a Soum *glus* / sum *Sol*.  
 Sou' vid. Sou'.  
 a Speat or rader spert', as de Emite / a spert' *sphara*.  
 a Spic' *aroma* / spert' of *species* a kind', as a spert' of an agu'.  
 de Spring ver / to spring *orior* / a spring' *pedica*.  
 a Star' *sturnus* : wenc' starling *stern* / to star' *obtruncare* *fixis oculis* & *sublatis superciliis int' neri* / a stair or step

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to ascend or descend by *gradus* / a stat' *statu*.  
 a Statu' or imag' *statua* / a statut' *statutum* / a statut' *statuta* : many corruptly say a horse of a good statut', for statut'.  
 to steal *furor* / steel' *chalybs*.  
 a Stead' or hors' *equus* / a stead *vicem*, or *locus* ( unde *stead* and *steadfast* dat stande fast in his plac' ) D. *sted* : and to was it anciently written in Englis. ( a being commonly put for ee, *vid. cap. 1, § 2.* ) and not *stead* : wic a grece' neider to de original, nor found. Of *stead* is compounded *Steward* [ hee dat warde' or keepe' de stead of an oder : ] as our great STEWARD doo' de stead of God. In wie respect, dis nam' doo' now as rigtly agree unto him, being de suprem' Magistrat' under God : as at de first it did unto his noble' Ancestor : wo, being Steeward unto dat King. wol' seat and stat' his rigt lin' hat sigenc' rigtly possessed, lest dis great Sirmam' to dis great Hous.  
 told ( abov 300 year's befor' it began to bee fulfilled ) dat hee indeed' shoold' not bee King : but out of his loins shoold' coom a rac' of Kings, dat shoold, for ever rul' Scotland : ( *vid. Peter Heylyn in Scotia* ) which Oracle, as it hath been hederto verifed for 10 generations successively : SO BEE IT heer' after, bot in dat, and in all oder part's of de Britishh Empir', to de Worksen'.

Steep' *declivis* / to steep', G. *stipfen*, *macer*.  
 a Steer' *juvencus* / to stier' a ship *gubernare*, of D. *stier*, [ de stern. ]  
 a Stil', D. *steghel* *scala* / a stil' or form of writing *stylus*.  
 a Strait *reclus* / strait or narrow *angustus*.  
 a Straw *stramen* / to strew *sterno*.  
 to Stu' [ D. *stoben*, Fr. *estuver*, L. *vaporare* ] is to heat and boil genely in a clof vessel : as to stu' prunes, &c. henc' a stu' or hot-hous, D. *stove*, Fr. *estuve*, L. *vaporarium* : in wie, ( being clof wit' fir' under ) men us' to heat and sweat demselvs : and henc' de stu's, i. a brodelhous, Fr. *estuver*, D. *boedel*, G. *hure haus* : becaus hot-houses wer'

\* Walter de  
 loon of Fle-  
 ance de loon of  
 Banquo : to  
 whom' it was  
 strang'ly for-

wer' fit cloaks for incontinenci, and in lik'lihood, de first brodel-houfes : and at dis tim', if hot-houfes be not hoor'-houfes ; yet hoor'-houfes be hot-houfes ; and many tim's so hot to deir guests, dat ha' scap's wel dat scap's burning.

a Surgeon not surgeon, *vid.* Surgeant.

T

Tail *procerus* / a tal' *fabula* / a tail *canda* / a teal *querquedula*.

a Tat' *crivilia* / to teat *lacero* / a tat' *lachryma*, v. in c. 2, s. 2. ea for ee.

a Tassel v. Tassel.

Tim' *tempus* / tym' *thymus*.

To ad / too *quoque* or *nimis* / two *duo* / *ejusdem* *soni*. v. c. 1, s. 1, in fine) / a to' *digitus pedis* / toto *stupra*.

Tol' or impost *tolonium* / to towl or entic' *illicio*.

a Tossel or tuft, of to *tos agito*, becaus hanging kof', it is tossed to and fro / a tassel or rader *tercel*, [de mal' of a goshawk or of a falcon] (wie is called a Tercel gentle) Fr. *Tiercelet* of tiers de iird, *quasi tertia sumina pars* : for in doft, & all kind's of hawks, de mal's, as mue de les and weaker, ar subject to de femal's.

a Tre of *tres*, *ternio* / a trey of tree *trulla* : wenc' also tree'n, as a tree'n platter.

\* Cop. 15.]

a Trump *tuba*, F. *trompe*, It. *tromba* : of trump *promiscus*, de snout of de Elephant, wie is lik' wif Ital. and Hisp. *tromba*, and F. *trompe* : de wie soom corruptly call, the Elephants trunk. For trump [*tuba*] was doft more commonly us'd de diminutiv' *trumpet*, of de D. and F. *trumpette*, and Ital. *trombetta* / a trump in de iird's : of F. *trompe* to deceiv ; becaus, wen on ha' playd de best of a suit, wer' by her sinke't to win, he' is deceived by de troomp, and loser de trik / de trunk or bodi of a tree without bougs, *truncus*, of *truncus*, a. *truncus*, [maimed, or dat ha' his limbs cut off] and a cest, covered wif leder as wif a bark, and without fear, is called a *Trunk*.

a Twin, *rellius* *twæn*, *gemellus*, D. *twæling*, of D. *twæ*,

twæ, and G. *twæn*, two : henc' to *twain* or *twæ* two areds togeder.

a Hal' or valli, *vallis* / to bail i. e. to stoop' or yeeld' down, (as to vail bonnet) F. *avallere* / a veil or covering *vellum*, I. *vella*, D. *weil* : dowg it be vulgarly written bail : so differing mor' dan need's from de original, and not differing from a woord of different sens / to abail or profit, F. *valeir* : wenc' abails or bails, i. e. advantages, or profits above covenant.

a Hat', rader dan a fat', becaus in D. *bat*, and G. *hast*, a Lat. *vas* : unde a Diets *bat*, a eest'-bat', &c. for wie soom say eest'-fat' / a vault or areed roof, F. & D. *vaulte fornix* / to vault, F. *voleer*, I. *volitare*, a Lat. *volitare*.

a Bial [or narrow-neckt glas] D. *bial*, F. *phiale*, of Lat. *phiala*, of Gr. *φιάλη* / a viol [a musical instrument] D. G. *viol*, F. *viole*, Ital. *viola*, a Lat. *viola* : wie in form it doct resemble : to wit, dat kind' of *viola*, wie is called *Harts-eas*.

a Hifag' *viscus* / a visard or mask *persona* / a viser or figt of an helmet, *visorium*, F. *visiere*.

Hittels writ' bittuals.

a Wain *plaustrum*, of wagon [D. *waeghen*] of to wag [D. *waeghelen*] / de wan' or decreas of de moon' [D. *wan* i. defect or want of light] / to wean, G. *enttoenen ablativ*.

a Way *via* / to weig act. *pendo*, pass. *pendeo*.

Waits or Hobois *tibia* / weights *pendera*.

Wast *eris* / a wast' or middle *cinctura* / a wast' ground *vastum* / wast' or los *damnum* *jastrura* / to wast' or wear *tero* / to wast' or lay wast' *depopulo*.

to Wear or put on *induo* / to wear or wast' *attero* / to wear or bee wasted *atteror* / war' *merx* / a wer' to stop a water-coorst, G. *wech* of *wechzen* *resistere*.

a Weader or gelded *seep*, D. *weeder* and *weer* *vervex* / *weeder* *tempestas* [ *eam serenam quam turbida* : ] wie is il written



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written wia de diprongs en, seeing it is always pro-  
nounced fort : and der<sup>e</sup>for<sup>e</sup> de Duite den<sup>e</sup> also writ it  
wia a dubble d wether, and de hig<sup>e</sup> Germans wether,  
wia a dubble t : de oder woord may, for differenc<sup>e</sup>, retain  
his <sup>own</sup> rader becaus it is not forced in de original by ed.  
a wiesand girdle / a wiesel G. a wiesel ~~musfeld~~ / a wiesel.  
G. a wiesel curculio.

201103 2101 1902

Uthils' agrestis / to inells verfare, as I cannot weild dis-  
sword: : unde an unweildi bodi / to inell or mingle mis-  
ere, wer' of inell-curde, becaus dey ar mad' by twelning  
cold' wey wil de hot.

a detestable rebellion / a triumph or murder or re-  
turn.

**win** <sup>1</sup> *vinus* / to **wind** <sup>2</sup> *torquus* / a **winch** <sup>3</sup> or **wind** <sup>4</sup> *ven-*  
to: hence a **windup**, i. e. a door for de wind to enter:  
(as in Greek <sup>5</sup> west of <sup>6</sup> *St. Gen.*) down; now de gl<sup>7</sup>, in mod<sup>8</sup>  
places, doo<sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup> *let it out*.

Detound, of to wind', tortus / a twound' vulnus.

**Wort**, properly de licour of al<sup>e</sup> or beer<sup>e</sup> befor<sup>e</sup> it be-  
tunned, *mustum* | wort an heer, D. *wurta* or *witten*:  
henc<sup>e</sup> *wittberg*, Lat. *herbipolis*. Dis word is most  
used w<sup>th</sup> us in compounds, as cal<sup>e</sup>-wort or cal<sup>e</sup>-wort,  
liber-wort, rib-wort, &<sup>c</sup> Johns wort, &c.

**twist** is perishing or utter ruin, *twine*: as in *sup*  
*twist naufragium* / *twotek* is revenge, S. *twotek*, *vindicta*.  
 to *twist* or wring *torqueo* / *rest* *quies* / *de rest* *relin-*  
*qui* / a *twist* *campus*.

to merit / a bright / vid. Hist.

**Wrong injaria / wrong of to wring.**

contact via. 10022.

**Pay pension / to each member.**

Deerman, of de Teutonik german, for goodman, [de  
master of de hous: ] for y and g ar in many words u-  
fed indifferently : as in-gat<sup>e</sup> and yat<sup>e</sup>, giben and yiben,  
Gullo-hall, and yillo-hall : de how Duise affecting de :

Y

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as, wer' dey lay gaerd for vate, gader or gair for vair,  
galpen for to velp, ghift [barm,] for velft, ghifter and  
ghifteren for vesterday, ghy for vee, gear for veer, ge-  
noug for ynoug, &c.

per' and persk, vide Er' and etc.

3950, vide Cw.

per annus / per annis.

9 a, ¶ 3. ) / *It* a *trax*, *not* *pit*; *down* it *be* so *founded*:  
*vid. It.*

**Zeal, zelus** / a seal *sigillum*.

Est not est. vld. c. 3, § 3, 4.

Den *tune* / *dan quam*. Dis differenc<sup>e</sup> between<sup>e</sup> den and dan is<sup>e</sup> ancient : and not without good ground. For den analogically answering to wen, ( as der<sup>e</sup> to wer<sup>e</sup>, or dat to wat ) doo<sup>e</sup> rightly retein his e : and dan in de Dute is alwaies written dan, not den : as *Act. 5, 29. Men moet God meer ghehoorsaem, dan den menschen*. Answerable unto den and dan, all oder languages hav<sup>e</sup> lik<sup>e</sup> wis<sup>e</sup> different wocords to expref<sup>e</sup> des<sup>e</sup> different significations : de Greeke<sup>e</sup> ha<sup>e</sup> *rote* and *in*, de L. *tune* and *quam*, de F. *adonc* and *que*, and de D. *doe* and *dan* : of wietwo ( deir<sup>e</sup> † o beeing turned into de Saxon d ) ar mad<sup>e</sup> de Englis<sup>e</sup> *doe* and *dan* : as lik<sup>e</sup> wis<sup>e</sup> wer<sup>e</sup> dey say *he, dat, dit, or tess* [ *sing.* and *plur.* ] we<sup>e</sup> say *de, dat, dis, des*. All wie considered, der<sup>e</sup> is little reason, dat we<sup>e</sup> shoold<sup>e</sup> leav<sup>e</sup> Antiquiti ( dat giv<sup>e</sup> distinct nam<sup>e</sup>s to divers<sup>e</sup> things ) for a groundles<sup>e</sup> Novelty, making dat confusion, wie oder languages doo<sup>e</sup> not admit.

From by, or by means of / 40200, from on 'sid' er  
end' to de oder : as troug Krut<sup>1</sup>, 40200 de wilberus.  
Des<sup>2</sup> two woords, different in voic<sup>3</sup> and sens, com<sup>4</sup> of de  
D. 4002, (wie is used indifferently for den bor<sup>5</sup>) 1. being  
turned into our 1. (vide To Bur de first bor<sup>6</sup>) 2. de  
oder † 0, in stead of on : so dat, in ever respect, ether found

**D**  
\* as in *Poly-*  
*chronicon* writ-  
ten in the days  
of *Edw. 3.* and  
printed by  
*Winkende*  
*Word* in *H. 7.*  
um'.

† which is also  
turned into  
a viol. 7.

\* vid. 1.  
inc. 2, § 2.  
† vid. O inc.  
1, § 2.



# I N D E X

or original; we must writ<sup>t</sup> as we say, and not  
 into.

Go<sup>t</sup> not Co<sup>t</sup>.

\* deer water: to fear, or rader fear<sup>t</sup>, as it is pronounced, D. *ferant con-*  
 of which a doo: anciently it was written fer<sup>t</sup>, e for es, as de man-  
 town in Dorset. ner den was: (vid. c. 1, s. 2.) hen<sup>t</sup> fer<sup>t</sup>, a part or por-  
 and a village tion; and fir<sup>t</sup>, a count or part of a dominion: wie, in  
 in Hampt. is de Souz part's, is founded fear<sup>t</sup>, comitat<sup>us</sup>.  
 called Shear- born.

to So<sup>t</sup> sagitto / to sout, vociferor: i. e. sonarum inar-  
 ticulatam exultantis vocem edo.

to Gre<sup>t</sup> (unde freest) scrutari arcana, delictorum con-  
 fessionem exigere / a stieb vicecom<sup>is</sup>. vid. Rev<sup>t</sup> and fear<sup>t</sup>.

Weder què: so heder hac, deder illuc: (vid. cap. 3, s.  
 1, § 2.) / weider uter, utrum: so eider alter, aut; and  
 neider neuter, neque.

De Pontol. 3. De veniam scriptis: quorum non gloria nobis  
 El. 9. Causa; sed utilitas, officium, fuit.

## F I N I S.



De PRINTER to de READER.

**D**E want of Karacters for soom Aspirat's, wie could<sup>t</sup>  
 not presently bee provided, wee ar fain to suppl<sup>t</sup>,  
 wi<sup>t</sup> de simple letters, and de Aspiration adjoyned: wie  
 neverdeles (wee hop<sup>t</sup>) wil be no great hinderanc<sup>t</sup> to  
 de learners; if dey call dem be<sup>t</sup> together by de on<sup>t</sup> nam<sup>t</sup>  
 of de Aspirat<sup>t</sup>, wie dey stand for.

De Feminin<sup>t</sup> Monarkit, following by Grasser meane de-  
 signed, wil shortly com<sup>t</sup> forth, corrected and enlarged by  
 further expetience. For<sup>t</sup>